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ANSWER 1 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN L4

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2004:20952 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

140:90334

TITLE:

Fluorescent dyes, energy transfer couples and methods

INVENTOR(S):

O'Neill, Roger; Fisher, Peter V.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Guava Technologies, Inc., USA

SOURCE:

PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE:

CODEN: PIXXD2

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PAT	rent :	NO.			KIN	D	DATE		1	APPL	ICAT	ION 1	NO.			ATE	
	WO	2004	0035	10		A2	_	2004	0108	,	WO 2	003-	us20'	 765			0030'	
	WO	2004	0035	10		А3		2004	0226									
		W:	ΑE,	AG,	AL,	AM,	ΑT,	ΑU,	AZ,	BA,	BB,	BG,	BR,	BY,	BZ,	CA,	CH,	CN,
			CO,	CR,	CU,	CZ,	DE,	DK,	DM,	DZ,	EC,	EE,	ES,	FI,	GB,	GD,	GE,	GH,
			GM,	HR,	HU,	ID,	IL,	IN,	IS,	JP,	KE,	KG,	KP,	KR,	ΚZ,	LC,	LK,	LR,
			LS,	LT,	LU,	LV,	MA,	MD,	MG,	MK,	MN,	MW,	MX,	MZ,	NO,	NZ,	OM,	PH,
			PL,	PT,	RO,	RU,	SC,	SD,	SE,	SG,	SK,	SL,	ТJ,	TM,	TN,	TR,	TT,	TZ,
			UA,	UG,	US,	UZ,	VC,	VN,	YU,	ZA,	ZM,	ZW,	AM,	AZ,	BY,	KG,	KΖ,	MD,
			RU,	ТJ,	TM													
		RW:	GH,	GM,	KE,	LS,	MW,	MZ,	SD,	SL,	SZ,	TZ,	UG,	ZM,	ZW,	AT,	BE,	BG,
			CH,	CY,	CZ,	DE,	DK,	EE,	ES,	FI,	FR,	GB,	GR,	HU,	IE,	IT,	LU,	MC,
			NL,	PT,	RO,	SE,	SI,	SK,	TR,	BF,	ВJ,	CF,	CG,	CI,	CM,	GA,	GN,	GQ,
			GW,	ML,	MR,	NE,	SN,	TD,	TG									
	US	2004	0730	14		A1		2004	0415	1	US 2	003-	6122	97		2	0030	701
PRIO	RIT	Y APP	LN.	INFO	.:					1	US 2	002-	3933	38P		P 2	0020	701
										1	US 2	002-	4226	21P		P 2	0021	030
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Fluorescent dyes, fluorescence energy transfer dye couples, multi-color AB dye sets, can be employed in art-recognized assays and certain novel methods, such as in proximity assays.

IT 642079-31-0P

L4

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(fluorescent dyes, energy transfer couples and biol. applications)

RN642079-31-0 CAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanaminium, 4-carboxy-N-[10-(4-carboxyphenyl)-7-(dimethylamino)-9,9-dimethyl-2(9H)-anthracenylidene]-N-ethyl-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2003:869678 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

140:122322

TITLE:

Photoaffinity labeling under non-energized conditions of a specific drug-binding site of the ABC multidrug

transporter LmrA from Lactococcus lactis

AUTHOR(S):

Alqwai, Omar; Poelarends, Gerrit; Konings, Wil N.;

Georges, Elias

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Macdonald Campus, Institute of Parasitology, McGill

University, Que., Can.

SOURCE:

Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications

(2003), 311(3), 696-701

CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X

PUBLISHER:

Elsevier Science

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

The Lactococcus lactis multidrug resistance ABC transporter protein LmrA AB has been shown to confer resistance to structurally and functionally diverse antibiotics and anti-cancer drugs. Using a previously characterized photoreactive drug analog of Rhodamine 123 (iodo-arvl azido-Rhodamine 123 or IAARh123), direct and specific photoaffinity labeling of LmrA in enriched membrane vesicles could be achieved under non-energized conditions. This photoaffinity labeling of LmrA occurs at a physiol. relevant site as it was inhibited by molar excess of ethidium bromide > Rhodamine 6G > vinblastine > doxorubicin > MK571 (a quinoline-based drug) while colchicine had no effect. The MDR-reversing agents PSC 833 and cyclosporin A were similarly effective in inhibiting IAARh123 photolabeling of LmrA and P-glycoprotein. In-gel digestion with Staphyloccocus aureus V8 protease of IAARh123-photolabeled LmrA revealed several IAARh123 labeled polypeptides, in addition to a 6.8 kDa polypeptide that comprises the last two transmembrane domains of LmrA.

IT 321527-66-6

> RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study) (photoaffinity labeling of specific drug-binding site of ABC multidrug transporter LmrA from Lactococcus lactis)

321527-66-6 CAPLUS RN

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-[[4-azido-2-hydroxy-3-(iodo-125I)benzoyl]amino]-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

REFERENCE COUNT:

THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS 26 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

ANSWER 3 OF 68

CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2003:693506 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

139:221706

TITLE:

Color compositions and their color photosensitive compositions and heat-resistant transparent color filters

10/607,373

INVENTOR(S):

Nagata, Eriko; Omori, Hironori; Kitazawa, Kazushige; Ito, Hiromitsu; Tani, Mitsuhito; Hiratsuka, Ichiro; Sakai, Hiroshi; Akutsu, Mitsuo; Kozaki, Yasunori;

Tomita, Atsuo; Kimishima, Koichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Toppan Printing Co., Ltd., Japan; Asahi Denka Kogyo K.

SOURCE:

GΙ

Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
				-	
JP 2003246935	A2	20030905	JP 2002-355533	_	20021206
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-372618	A	20011206

The color compns. are based on resins and colorant materials containing AΒ polymerizable triarylmethane-based colorant monomers containing anions, represented by I (R = H, Me; X = direct bond, O2C, NHCO, OR2O2C, OR2NHCO; R2 = C1-8 alkylene; ring A = phenylene, naphthylene) or polymers of I. Preferably, the colorant materials contain polymerizable triarylmethane-based colorant monomers containing cations, represented by II (Ar = arylene; R1, R2, R6, R8 = H, C1-8 alkyl; X' = H, NR'2; R3, R4 = H,C1-8 alkyl, phenyl; R5 = H, C1-8 alkyl, C02R', C1; R' = H, C1-8 alkyl; R7, R9 = H, C1-8 alkyl, C1; R6 together with R8 may be show O) or polymers of II. The color photosensitive compns. contain the color compns. and photosensitive materials and give color filters for LCD, color video cameras, etc.

IT 590409-69-1P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(triarylmethane-containing color compns. and their color photosensitive compns. for heat-resistant transparent color filters)

RN 590409-69-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9yl]-, ethyl ester, compd. with 4-[(4-sulfo-1-naphthalenyl)oxy]butyl 2-propenoate (1:1), polymer with 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propanesulfonic acid and 2-methyl-2-propenoic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM

CRN 15214-89-8 CMF C7 H13 N O4 S 10/607,373

CM 2

CRN 868-77-9 CMF C6 H10 O3

CM 3

CRN 79-41-4 CMF C4 H6 O2

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2 \\ || \\ \text{Me-C-CO}_2 \text{H} \end{array}$$

CM 4

CRN 592530-87-5 CMF C28 H30 N2 O3 . C17 H18 O6 S

CM 5

CRN 592530-86-4 CMF C17 H18 O6 S

CRN 590409-68-0 CMF C28 H30 N2 O3

IT 3373-01-1

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (triarylmethane-containing color compns. and their color photosensitive compns. for heat-resistant transparent color filters)

RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2003:656700 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: TITLE:

139:202020

Photo-disinfecting of water

INVENTOR(S):

Alexeeva, Vera Ivanovna; Vorozhtsov, Georgy

Nikolaevich; Kaliya, Oleg Leonidovich; Kuznetsova, Nina Alexandrovna; Luzhkov, Yury Mikhailovich; Avgustinchik, Galina Fedorovna; Gorina, Elena

Nikolaevna; Koverga, Alexandr Vitalievich; Lukyanets, Evgeny Antonovich; Negrimovsky, Vladimir Mikhailovich; Slivka, Lyudmila Konstantinovna; Khramenkov, Stanislav

Vladimirovich

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Federalnoe Gosudarstvennoe Unitarnoe Predpriyatie 'Gosudarstvenny NauchnyTsentr' Nauchno Issledovatelsky Institut Organicheskikh Poluproduktov I Kra, Russia

SOURCE:

PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: LANGUAGE:

Patent Russian

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

ACC. NOM. COON.

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003068690	A1	20030821	WO 2003-RU28	20030131
WO 2003068690	C1	20031023		

W: JP

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

RU 2002-103550

A 20020214

AB The invention relates to water purification to remove bacterial contamination by excited oxygen and can be used for water disinfection in various fields. The inventive water purification method consists in using a sensitizer and visual range radiation in the presence of oxygen, a cationic sensitizer being used in solution Cationic dyes are used as sensitizers. Mol. oxygen or atmospheric oxygen is used as a source of active oxygen forms. The inventive method ensures an efficient and complete disinfection of bacterially contaminated waters.

IT 583826-83-9 583826-85-1

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(method for disinfection water purification using sensitizer and visual range radiation in presence of oxygen)

RN 583826-83-9 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-(6-amino-4,5-dibromo-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl)-, methyl ester, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

● HCl

RN 583826-85-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[4,5-dibromo-6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, monoacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 583826-84-0

CMF C28 H28 Br2 N2 O3

2 CM

CRN 64-19-7 CMF C2 H4 O2

REFERENCE COUNT:

THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

ANSWER 5 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

3

ACCESSION NUMBER:

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

2003:282394 CAPLUS

138:304265

TITLE:

SOURCE:

Preparation of N-pyrrolopyridinyl carboxamides as Chkl kinase inhibitors for treating various forms of cancer

and hyperproliferative disorders

INVENTOR(S):

Stavenger, Robert A.; Witherington, Jason; Rawlings,

Derek A.; Holt, Dennis A.; Chan, George.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Smithkline Beecham Corporation, USA; Smithkline

Beecham Plc

PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PA9	ENT	NO.			KIN	D	DATE		i	APPL	ICAT:	ION 1	мо.		Di	ATE	
WO	2003	0287	24		A1		2003	0410	1	WO 2	002-	US31	842		2	0021	004
	W:	ΑE,	AG,	AL,	AM,	AT,	AU,	AZ,	BA,	BB,	BG,	BR,	BY,	BZ,	CA,	CH,	CN,
		CO,	CR,	CU,	CZ,	DE,	DK,	DM,	DZ,	EC,	EE,	ES,	FI,	GB,	GD,	GE,	GH,
		GM,	HR,	HU,	ID,	IL,	IN,	IS,	JP,	ΚE,	KG,	KP,	KR,	ΚZ,	LC,	LK,	LR,
		LS,	LT,	LU,	LV,	MA,	MD,	MG,	MK,	MN,	MW,	MX,	ΜZ,	NO,	NZ,	PH,	PL,
		PT,	RO,	RU,	SD,	SE,	SG,	SI,	SK,	SL,	ТJ,	TM,	TR,	TT,	TZ,	UA,	UG,
		US,	UZ,	VN,	YU,	ZA,	ZW,	AM,	ΑZ,	BY,	KG,	KΖ,	MD,	RU,	ТJ,	TM	
	RW:	GH,	GM,	KE,	LS,	MW,	ΜZ,	SD,	SL,	SZ,	TZ,	UG,	ZM,	ZW,	AT,	BE,	BG,
							EE,										
		PT,	SE,	SK,	TR,	BF,	ВJ,	CF,	CG,	CI,	CM,	GΑ,	GN,	GQ,	GW,	ML,	MR,
		ΝE,	SN,	TD,	ΤG												
PRIORITY	APP	LN.	INFO	.:					Ţ	JS 2	001-	3269	74P]	P 20	0011	004

PAGE 2-A

REFERENCE COUNT:

4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN L4ANSWER 6 OF 68

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2003:58374 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

138:129079

TITLE:

Fast-writable and precision-writable high-capacity

optical storage media

INVENTOR(S):

Lehmann, Urs; Aeschlimann, Peter; Sutter, Peter;

Schmidhalter, Beat; Budry, Jean-Luc; Spahni, Heinz Ciba Specialty Chemicals Holding Inc., Switz.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SOURCE:

PCT Int. Appl., 83 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

Patent

DOCUMENT TYPE: LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT N	ю.	K	KIND	DATE								D.	ATE	
WO 20030	07296	_	A1	2003	0123				 EP74:			2	0020	704
W:	AE, AG,	AL, A	M, AT,	AU,	AZ,	BA,	BB,	BG,	BR,	BY,	BZ,	CA,	CH,	CN,
	CO, CR,	CU, C	CZ, DE,	DK,	DM,	DZ,	EC,	EE,	ES,	FI,	GB,	GD,	GE,	GH,
	GM, HR,													
	LS, LT,													
	PL, PT,									·	•	•	•	•
RW:	GH, GM,	KE, I	LS, MW,	MZ,	SD,	SL,	SZ,	TZ,	UG,	ZM,	ZW,	AT,	BE,	BG,
	CH, CY,	CZ, D	DE, DK	EE,	ES,	FI,	FR,	GB,	GR,	IE,	IT,	LU,	MC,	NL.
	PT, SE,													
	NE, SN,			-	-	·			•			·	•	•
EP 14129	42		A1	2004	0428]	EP 2	002-	7646	29		2	0020	704
R:	AT, BE,	CH, D	DE, DK	ES,	FR,	GB,	GR,	IT,	LI,	LU,	NL,	SE,	MC.	PT.
	IE, SI,												•	,
US 20041													0040	108
PRIORITY APPL														
						(CH 2	001-	1516		Ī	A. 2	0010	317
									EP74:			N 2	0020	704
OTHER SOURCE(S):	M	1ARPAT	138:	1290									
GI														

GΙ

$$R^{4}$$
 R^{5}
 R^{6}
 R^{7}
 R^{8}
 $(X?^{-})p$
 R^{3}
 R^{13}
 R^{12}
 R^{11}
 R^{10}
 R^{9}
 R^{9}
 R^{1}
 R^{12}
 R^{11}
 R^{10}

I

AB The invention relates to an optical recording medium, comprising a substrate and a recording layer, wherein the recording layer comprises a compound of I (R1-13 = H, C1-24 alkyl, C2-24 alkenyl, alkynyl, C3-24 cycloalkyl, alkenyl, C7-24 aralkyl, aryl, C4-12 heteroaryl, etc.; Xm- = inorg., organic, organometallic anion; Yn+ = proton or a metal, ammonium or phosphonium cation; m, n = 1-5; p, q = 0.2-6). Generally the optical recording medium according to the invention addnl. comprises a reflecting layer. The recording media according to the invention exhibit high sensitivity and good playback characteristics, especially at high recording and playback speeds. The light stability is also excellent.

IT 489437-94-7 489437-95-8

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (fast-writable and precision-writable high-capacity optical storage
 media)

RN 489437-94-7 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[10-(2-carboxyphenyl)-7-(dimethylamino)-9,9-dimethyl-2(9H)-anthracenylidene]-N-methyl-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

489437-95-8 CAPLUS

RN

CN Methanaminium, N-[10-[2-carboxy-4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-7-(dimethylamino)-9,9-dimethyl-2(9H)-anthracenylidene]-N-methyl-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 3-A

= S-NH-(CH₂)₃-OPr-i

REFERENCE COUNT:

7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

ANSWER 7 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2002:759563 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

138:195108

TITLE:

Photoluminescence and Recombination Luminescence in

Amorphous Molecular Semiconductors Doped with Organic

Dves

AUTHOR(S):

Davidenko, N. A.; Studzinskii, S. L.; Derevyanko, N.

A.; Ishchenko, A. A.; Skryshevskii, Yu. A.;

Al-Kahdymi, A. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Shevchenko National University of Kiev, Kiev, 01033,

Ukraine

SOURCE:

Semiconductors (Translation of Fizika i Tekhnika

Poluprovodnikov (Sankt-Peterburg)) (2002), 36(10),

1169-1179

CODEN: SMICES; ISSN: 1063-7826

PUBLISHER:

MAIK Nauka/Interperiodica Publishing

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal LANGUAGE: English

AΒ Photocond., photoluminescence (PL), and thermally stimulated luminescence of photoconductive poly-N-epoxypropylcarbazole and poly-N-vinylcarbazole films and non-photoconductive polyvinylbutyral, polyvinyl alc., polystyrene, and polyethylene films doped with cationic, anionic, and neutral dyes were studied. The PL of cationic dyes in photoconductive polymer films is enhanced in comparison to non-photoconductive ones. The PL enhancement correlates with an increase in photocond., with the quenching effect of an external elec. field on the PL intensity, and with an increase in the intensity of the recombination luminescence. It is assumed that this enhancement is related to the presence of pre-dimer traps for holes in the vicinity of dye ions in the films of carbazolyl-containing polymers. A model describing the trap formation upon the photoexcitation of holes into pre-dimer states is suggested.

IT 106627-60-5

> RL: OCU (Occurrence, unclassified); PRP (Properties); OCCU (Occurrence) (photoluminescence and recombination luminescence in amorphous mol. semiconductors doped with organic dyes)

RN106627-60-5 CAPLUS

Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-CN yl]-, ethyl ester, dimer, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM

106627-59-2 CRN

(C28 H30 N2 O3)2

CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 3373-01-1 CMF C28 H30 N2 O3

19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN ANSWER 8 OF 68

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2002:758382 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

138:114914

TITLE:

Kinetic and spectral properties of Rhodamine 6G free

radicals: a pulse radiolysis study

AUTHOR(S):

Navaratnam, S.; Parsons, B. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation Centre, The

North East Wales Institute, Wrexham, LL11 2AW, UK

SOURCE:

Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology, A: Chemistry (2002), 153(1-3), 153-162

CODEN: JPPCEJ; ISSN: 1010-6030

PUBLISHER:

Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal LANGUAGE: English

Using the pulse radiolysis technique ${\tt Br2} {ullet} {\tt -}$ has been shown to react with the laser dye, Rhodamine 6G (RhH+) to produce cation radicals. 4, the species designated RhH•2+ is produced which was shown to deprotonate with a pKa of 5.7 yielding Rh++. Both forms of the radical have characteristic transient difference absorption spectra with distinct maxima at 470 nm. The cation radicals are relatively long-lived and can be observed for up to 1 s after the pulse. At the end of the reaction(s) of Rh•+, significant increases in absorption relative to the ground state area were observed in the dye laser output region, 555-620 Oxygen had no effect on the decay of these radicals; however, it was demonstrated that O2 - could regenerate the dye ground state in a redox process. At high concns. of rhodamine 6G, it appears that only monomeric cation radicals are formed on reaction with Br2. suggesting that any dimer cation radicals formed initially are short-lived (k[dissociation]>5+106 s-1). The relevance of cation radical formation to the efficiency and photostability of rhodamine dye laser systems in both liquid and solid state is discussed. It is proposed that the formation of such radicals, particularly in the solid state, may account for the loss of efficiency and photostability and so provide an alternative mechanism to one involving the dye triplet state. IT

69102-08-5

CN

RL: CPS (Chemical process); FMU (Formation, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(kinetic and spectral properties of Rhodamine 6G free radicals produced in radiolysis of aqueous dye solns. containing Br- and N2O or N2O/O2)

RN 69102-08-5 CAPLUS

Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1+) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2001:923699 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

136:55370

TITLE: INVENTOR(S):

Ink receptive substrate and printing process
Kenworthy, Mark; MacFaul, Philip; Annable, Tom;

Yeates, Stephen George

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Avecia Limited, UK

SOURCE:

PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PAT	FENT	NO.			KIN	D	DATE		,	APPL	ICAT	ION I	NO.		D.	ATE	
	WO	2001	0961	 24		A1		2001	 1220		WO 2	001-	GB23	51		2	0010	525
		W:	ΑE,	AG,	AL,	AM,	ΑT,	AU,	AZ,	BA,	BB,	BG,	BR,	BY,	BZ,	CA,	CH,	CN,
			CO,	CR,	CU,	CZ,	DE,	DK,	DM,	DΖ,	ΕE,	ES,	FI,	GB,	GD,	GΕ,	GH,	GM,
			HR,	HU,	ID,	IL,	IN,	IS,	JP,	ΚE,	KG,	KΡ,	KR,	ΚZ,	LC,	LK,	LR,	LS,
			LT,	LU,	LV,	MA,	MD,	MG,	MK,	MN,	MW,	MX,	MZ,	NO,	NΖ,	PL,	PT,	RO,
			RU,	SD,	SE,	SG,	SI,	SK,	SL,	ΤJ,	TM,	TR,	TT,	TZ,	UA,	UG,	US,	UZ,
			VN,	YU,	ZA,	ZW,	AM,	AZ,	BY,	KG,	ΚZ,	MD,	RU,	ТJ,	TM			
		RW:	GH,	GM,	ΚE,	LS,	MW,	MZ,	SD,	SL,	SZ,	TZ,	UG,	ZW,	ΑT,	BE,	CH,	CY,
			DE,	DK,	ES,	FI,	FR,	GB,	GR,	ΙE,	IT,	LU,	MC,	NL,	PT,	SE,	TR,	BF,
			ВJ,	CF,	CG,	CI,	CM,	GA,	GN,	GW,	ML,	MR,	ΝE,	SN,	TD,	TG		
PRIC	RIT	Y APP	LN.	INFO	.:						GB 2	000-	1439	7		A 2	0000	613
AB	The	e inv	enti	on r	elat	es t	o an	ink	jet	pri	ntin	g pr	oces	s an	d sul	bstr	ates	,
	cor	mpris	ing	appl	ying	to	a su	bstr	ate a	an i	nk c	onta	inin	g a	colo	rant	by 1	means o
	inl	k jet	pri	nter	suc	h th	at t	he c	olor	ant,	whe:	n si	tuat	ed o	n th	e su	bstr	ate, is
	in	cont	act	with	a w	ater	-dis	sipa	tabl	e po	lyes	ter	whic:	h ha	s be	en a	ppli	ed to
	the	e sub	stra	te o	ther	tha	n as	ас	ompo	nent	of	the	ink	with	the	res	ult '	that
	the	e lig	ht-f	astn	ess	of t	he r	esul	tant	pri	nt i	s su	rpri	sing	ly i	mpro	ved.	An
	inl	k rec	epti	ve s	ubst.	rate	com	pris	ing a	a sh	eet 1	mate	rial	coa	ted	or i	mpre	gnated
	wit	th wa	ter-	diss	ipat	able	pol	yest	er i	s al	so d	escr	ibed				-	=
IT		73-01																
	RL:	: TEM	(Te	chni	cal (or e	ngin	eere	d ma	teri	al u	se);	USE	S (U	ses)			
-		(ink	rec	epti	ve s	ubst	rate	and	pri	ntin	g pr	oces	s)					
RN	331	73-01	-1	CAPT	US				-									

RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

8

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2001:686894 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

136:20954

TITLE:

New fluorescent markers for the red region

AUTHOR(S):

Arden-Jacob, J.; Frantzeskos, J.; Kemnitzer, N. U.;

Zilles, A.; Drexhage, K. H.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Department of Chemistry, University of Siegen, Siegen,

57068, Germany

SOURCE:

Spectrochimica Acta, Part A: Molecular and

Biomolecular Spectroscopy (2001), 57A(11), 2271-2283

CODEN: SAMCAS; ISSN: 1386-1425

PUBLISHER:

Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

OTHER SOURCE(S):

CASREACT 136:20954

AB Two new classes of fluorescent dyes have been developed as labels for the red region of the spectrum: amide-bridged benzopyrylium dyes and carbopyronine dyes. The fluorescence quantum yield ranges from 20 to 90%, the decay time from 1 to 4 ns. The pH- and solvent-dependence of absorption and fluorescence are described in detail. Covalent attachment is possible via activated carboxyl groups.

IT 378786-86-8

RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(dye; fluorescent markers for red region)

RN 378786-86-8 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[7-(dimethylamino)-10-[2-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl]-9,9-dimethyl-2(9H)-anthracenylidene]-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2001:618104 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

135:182188

TITLE:

Water-based ink

INVENTOR(S):

Wakabayashi, Shigemi; Tsutsumi, Takehiro; Kaida,

Kenji; Sakakibara, Makoto

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Kao Corporation, Japan
PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.

SOURCE:

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

1

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

PA	ATENT	NO.			KINI	D	DATE		. 7	APP	LICAT	ION 1	10.		D	ATE	
WC	200	10609	33		A2		2001		7	vo VO	2001-	JP12	48		2	0010	221
WC	200	10609	33		A 3		2002	0207									
	W:	បន															
	RW	: AT,	BE,	CH,	CY,	DE,	DK,	ES,	FI,	FR	, GB,	GR,	ΙE,	ΙΤ,	LU,	MC,	NL,
		PT,	SE,	TR													
JE	200	20807	42		A2		2002	0319	Ċ	JΡ	2001-	4353	В		2	0010	220
E	119	2227			A2		2002	0403]	ΞP	2001-	9081	11		2	0010	221
	R:	ΑT,	ВĒ,	CH,	DE,	DK,	ES,	FR,	GB,	GR	, IT,	LI,	LU,	NL,	SE,	MC,	PT,
		IE,	FI														
US	3 200	30193	92		A1		2003	0130	τ	JS	2001-	9592	84		2	0011	019
US	673	0780			·B2		2004	0504									
PRIORIT	Y AP	PLN.	INFO	. :						JΡ	2000-	4247	7		A 2	0000	221
									,	JΡ	2000-	2012	53		A 2	0000	703
									1	VO.	2001-	JP12	48	1	w 2	0010	221

AB An oil-soluble dye prepared by subjecting a water-soluble dye having ≥1 group selected from the group consisting of sulfonate group and carboxyl group in its mol. to amidation; a water-based ink comprising the oil-soluble dye; and a process for preparing an oil-soluble dye, comprising halogenating a water-soluble dye having at least one group selected from the group consisting of sulfonate group and carboxyl group in its mol., and thereafter subjecting the halogenated water-soluble dye to amidation. The Oil-soluble dye of the present invention can be suitably and favorably used for inks for inkjet recording, inks for ball-points pens, inks for markers, toners, paints such as lacquers, inks for felt pens, and the like.

IT 355120-54-6P

CN

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(dye; oil-soluble dye-containing waterborne inks for ink-jet recording, ball-points pens, markers, toners, and paints)

RN 355120-54-6 CAPLUS

Benzenesulfonamide, 3(or 4)-[[6-[(2,6-dimethylphenyl)amino]-9-[2-[(dioctylamino)sulfonyl]phenyl]-3H-xanthen-3-ylidene]amino]-2,4(or 3,5)-dimethyl-N,N-dioctyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN ANSWER 12 OF 68

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2000:808205 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

134:110215

TITLE:

Rhodamine 123 binds to multiple sites in the multidrug

resistance protein (MRP1)

AUTHOR(S):

Daoud, Roni; Kast, Christina; Gros, Philippe; Georges,

Elias

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Institute of Parasitology, Macdonald Campus,

Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Can.

SOURCE:

Biochemistry (2000), 39(50), 15344-15352

CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960

PUBLISHER:

American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE:

LANGUAGE:

Journal English

The mechanisms of MRP1-drug binding and transport are not clear. In this study, we have characterized the interaction between MRP1 and rhodamine 123 (Rh123) using the photoreactive-iodinated analog, [1251]iodoaryl azido-rhodamine 123 (or IAARh123). Photoaffinity labeling of plasma membranes from HeLa cells transfected with MRP1 cDNA (HeLa-MRP1) with IAARh123 shows the photolabeling of a 190 kDa polypeptide not labeled in HeLa cells transfected with the vector alone. Immunopptn. of a 190 kDa photolabeled protein with MRP1-specific monoclonal antibodies (QCRL-1, MRPr1, and MRPm6) confirmed the identity of this protein as MRP1. Anal. of MRP1-IAARh123 interactions showed that photolabeling of membranes from HeLa-MRP1 with increasing concns. of IAARh123 was saturable, and was inhibited with excess of IAARh123. Furthermore, the photoaffinity labeling of MRP1 with IAARh123 was greatly reduced in the presence of excess Leukotriene C4 or MK571, but to a lesser extent with excess doxorubicin, colchicine or chloroquine. Cell growth assays showed 5-fold and 14-fold increase in the IC50 of HeLa-MRP1 to Rh123 and the Etoposide VP16 relative to HeLa cells, resp. Anal. of Rh123 fluorescence in HeLa and HeLa-MRP1 cells with or without ATP suggests that cross-resistance to Rh123 is in part due to reduced drug accumulation in the cytosol of HeLa-MRP1 cells. Mild digestion of purified IAARh123-photolabeled MRP1 with trypsin showed two large polypeptides (.apprx.111 and .apprx.85 kDa) resulting from cleavage in the linker domain (L1) connecting the multiple-spanning domains MSDO and MSDO to MSDO. Exhaustive proteolysis

of purified IAARh123-labeled 85 and 111 kDa polypeptides revealed one (6 kDa) and two (.apprx.6 plus 4 kDa) photolabeled peptides, resp. Resolution of total tryptic digest of IAARh123-labeled MRP1 by HPLC showed three radiolabeled peaks consistent with the three Staphylococcus aureus V8 cleaved peptides from the Cleveland maps. Together, the results of this study show direct binding of IAARh123 to three sites that localize to the N- and C-domains of MRP1. Moreover, IAARh123 provides a sensitive and specific probe to study MRP1-drug interactions.

IT 321527-66-6

CN

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(rhodamine 123 binds to multiple sites in multidrug resistance protein (MRP1))

RN 321527-66-6 CAPLUS

Benzoic acid, 2-[6-[[4-azido-2-hydroxy-3-(iodo-125I)benzoyl]amino]-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

REFERENCE COUNT: 54 THERE ARE 54 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2000:772712 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

133:336549

TITLE:

Xanthene dyes and their application as luminescence

quenching compounds

INVENTOR(S):

Haugland, Richard P.; Singer, Victoria L.; Yue,

Stephen T.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Molecular Probes, Inc., USA

PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

SOURCE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT NO.	KIND DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000064988 W: AU, CA, JP	A1 20001102	WO 2000-US10740	20000421
• • •	CY, DE, DK, ES,	FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT,	LU, MC, NL,
CA 2335359 EP 1090073 EP 1090073	AA 20001102 A1 20010411 B1 20030305	EP 2000-926217	20000421 20000421
IE, FI	DE, DK, ES, FR,	GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL,	SE, MC, PT,
US 6399392	B1 20020604	US 2000-556464	20000421

20000421 20020808 AU 2000-44781 AU 751168 B2 AT 2000-926217 20000421 20030315 AT 233795 E 19990423 US 1999-130808P Ρ PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: W 20000421 WO 2000-US10740

OTHER SOURCE(S):

MARPAT 133:336549

GΙ

The quenching compds. are N-substituted xanthenes that are substituted by ≥1 (hetero) aromatic quenching moieties. Chemical reactive quenching compds. of this structure possess utility for labeling a wide variety of substances, including biomols. The labeled substances are useful for a variety of energy-transfer assays and applications. Specifically the quenching compds. have the structure I [R2-R5 = H, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, C1-18 alkyl, C1-18 alkoxy, CO2R, SO3M; M = H, cation; R = H, cation, C1-6 alkyl; R1, R6 = H or R1R2 and/or R5R6 complete a 6-membered aromatic ring; R8, R9 = H, organic group, or form a 5- or 6-membered ring with each other or with R2 and/or R3, resp.; R10 = H, organic group; X = O, +NR11R12; R11, R12 are defined analogously to R8, R9], in which ≥1 of R8-R12 contains a group with fluorescence quenching ability and ≥1 of R8-R12 contains a conjugated biol. substance or a group reactive in conjugation with biomols.

IT 304014-28-6P

RN

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (preparation of xanthene dyes as luminescence quenching labels) 304014-28-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzenesulfonamide, N-(6-hydroxyhexyl)-N-methyl-2-[6-(phenylamino)-3-(phenylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

IT 304014-26-4P

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of xanthene dyes as luminescence quenching labels)

RN 304014-26-4 CAPLUS

5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2000:772710 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

133:336553

TITLE:

Carbopyronine fluorescent dyes, their production and

their use as markers for biological compounds

INVENTOR(S):

Drexhage, Karl-Heinz; Arden-Jacob, Jutta; Frantzeskos,

Jorg; Zilles, Alexander

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Germany

SOURCE:

GΙ

PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

PA'	TENT	NO.			KINI)	DATE		I	APPI	LICAT	I NOI	10.		D.	ATE	
WO	2000	0649	86		A1	-	2000	1102	V	VO 2	2000-1	EP35	68		2	0000	
		ΑU,															
	RW:	ΑT,	BE,	CH,	CY,	DE,	DK,	ES,	FΙ,	FR,	, GB,	GR,	ΙE,	IT,	LU,	MC,	ΝL,
		PT,	SE														
DE	1991	9119			A1		2000	1102	1	DE 1	1999-	1991	9119		1	9990	427
EP	1173	519			A1		2002	0123	I	EP 2	2000-	9226	54		2	0000	419
EP	1173	519			В1		2003	0820									
	R:	AT,	BE,	CH,	DE,	DK,	ES,	FR,	GB,	GR,	, IT,	LI,	LU,	NL,	SE,	MC,	PT,
		IE,	FI														
JP	2002	5432	33		Т2		2002	1217	Ċ	JP 2	2000-	61432	27		2	0000	419
PRIORIT	Y APP	LN.	INFO	. :					I	DE 3	1999-	1991	9119		A 1	9990	427
									Ţ	VO 2	2000-	EP35	68	1	v 2	0000	419
OTHER S	OURCE	(S):			CASI	REAC	CT 13	3:33	6553,	, MA	ARPAT	133	:336	553			

AB The invention relates to carbopyronine fluorescent dyes (I; R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7 = H, halogen, hydroxy, amino, sulfo, carboxy, aldehyde,

(dye; carbopyronine fluorescent dye markers for biol. compds.)

RN 303952-71-8 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[10-(2-carboxyphenyl)-7-(dimethylamino)-9,9-dimethyl-2(9H)-anthracenylidene]-N-methyl-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 303952-72-9 CAPLUS

CN Methanaminium, N-[10-(2-carboxy-3,4,5,6-tetrachlorophenyl)-7-(dimethylamino)-9,9-dimethyl-2(9H)-anthracenylidene]-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

REFERENCE COUNT:

THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2000:232644 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

132:286127

TITLE:

Rhodamine derivative and color conversion film for

organic electroluminescent device

INVENTOR(S):

Ikeda, Shuji; Kawamura, Hisayuki; Mizogami, Shigeaki;

Hironaka, Yoshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 62 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

': 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000103975	A2	20000411	JP 1998-273972	19980928
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-273972	19980928
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	132:286127		

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2000:180912 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

132:238366

TITLE:

Preparation of oxyalkylene-substituted aminophenol intermediate for poly(oxyalkylenated) colorants

INVENTOR(S): Harris, Philip G.; Batlaw, Rajnish

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Milliken & Company, USA

SOURCE:

U.S., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

PA'	TENT	NO.			KIN	D	DATE			APPL	ICAT:	ION 1	NO.		D.	ATE		
US	6040	482			Α	_	2000	0321	1	US 1	999-:	2639	02		1	9990:	305	
WO	2000	0519	67		A 1		2000	0908	1	<i>N</i> O 2	000-1	US26	77		2	0000	202	
	w:	AL,	AM,	AT,	ΑU,	ΑZ,	BA,	BB,	BG,	BR,	BY,	CA,	CH,	CN,	CU,	CZ,	DE,	
							GD,											
		KE,	KG,	ΚP,	KR,	ΚZ,	LC,	LK,	LR,	LS,	LT,	LU,	LV,	MD,	MG,	MK,	MN,	
							PT,											
		TR,	TT,	UA,	UG,	UZ,	VN,	YU,	ZW,	AM,	ΑZ,	BY,	KG,	KZ,	MD,	RU,	ТJ,	TM
	RW:	GH,	GM,	ΚE,	LS,	MW,	SD,	SL,	SZ,	TZ,	UG,	ZW,	ΑT,	BE,	CH,	CY,	DE,	
		DK,	ES,	FI,	FR,	GB,	GR,	ΙE,	IT,	LU,	MC,	NL,	PT,	SE,	BF,	ВJ,	CF,	
		CG,	CI,	CM,	GΑ,	GN,	GW,	ML,	MR,	NE,	SN,	TD,	TG					
EP	1159	254			A1		2001	1205		EP 2	000-	9084	46		2	0000	202	
	R:	ΑT,	BE,	CH,	DE,	DK,	ES,	FR,	GB,	GR,	IT,	LI,	LŲ,	NL,	SE,	MC,	PT,	
		ΙE,	SI,	LT,	LV,	FI,	RO											
PRIORIT	Y APP	LN.	INFO	.:					1	JS 1	999-2	2639	02	i	A 1	9990:	305	
									Ţ	NO 2	000-	JS26'	77	1	W 2	0000	202	

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:238366

AB Title intermediate compound, which may be reacted with suitable compds. to ultimately form any number of different colorants, including xanthenes, oxazines, coumarins, and the like, is produced in a single step by reacting an oxyalkylene oxide having from 3 to 12 carbon atoms (branched or unbranched), glycidol, or a glycidyl directly with aminophenol without the use of a catalyst and at a relatively low temperature. Thus, a propoxylated m-aminophenol was prepared by reaction of propylene oxide 373 with m-aminophenol 350 parts at a temperature of .apprx.150°F and a pressure of .apprx.20-60 psi for 2 h, which was reacted with phthalic anhydride and 1-methylimidazole to give a N,N-dipropoxylated xanthene.

IT 261731-32-2P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of propoxylated xanthene colorants)

RN 261731-32-2 CAPLUS

CN 1-Propanaminium, N-[6-[bis(2-hydroxypropyl)amino]-9-(2-carboxyphenyl)-3H-

xanthen-3-ylidene]-2-hydroxy-N-(2-hydroxypropyl)-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

● cl-

REFERENCE COUNT:

3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1999:583017 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

131:235757

TITLE:

Thermal recording media containing xanthene derivative

Isobe, Tsutomu; Maruyama, Shuji; Tanaka, Koji;

Takahashi, Shigeki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

SOURCE:

Kao Corp., Japan

Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

Ι

DOCUMENT TYPE:

INVENTOR(S):

LANGUAGE:

Patent Japanese

DANGUAGE,

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11245518	A2	19990914	JP 1998-48447	19980227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: OTHER SOURCE(S): GI	MARPAT	131:235757	JP 1998-48447	19980227

The media comprise a thermal meltable ink layer, containing a xanthene compound I (R1-5 = H, halogen, NH2, SO3H, OH, alkoxy, NO2, CO2H, C1-1000 hydrocarbon; R6-11 = H, halogen, NH2, SO3H, OH, alkoxy, CO2H, alkaline metal, C1-500 hydrocarbon) and a higher fatty acid polyalc. ester-isocyanate adduct, on a substrate. The media give clear images with excellent friction resistance, fastness, and resolution

IT 243858-82-4

RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(thermal recording media containing xanthene compound and fatty acid alc. ester-isocyanate adduct)

RN 243858-82-4 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, conjugate monoacid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

● H+

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1999:378644 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

131:75079

TITLE:

Oil-based ink compositions containing basic dye salts

with polyoxyethylene phosphate ester for ball-point

nens

INVENTOR(S):

Iwata, Masahiro; Tani, Hideaki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Pentel Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE:

Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
			-		
	JP 11158421	A2	19990615	JP 1997-344424	19971128
PRIO	RITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-344424	19971128
AB	The compns. contain	salts	of basic dye	s with [RO(CH2CH2O)n]xP	(O) (OH) 3-x (R
	= C6-30 alkyl, alke	nyl, ar	yl, alkylary	n = 1-20; x = 1, 2	Thus, an
	ink composition con	taining	a salt of V	ictoria Blue Base (basi	c dve) with
Plvs	urf A	,		=======================================	c aye, wren

208B (polyoxyethylene lauryl ether phosphate) 70, a polyketone 20, poly(vinylpyrrolidone) 0.6, and Varifast Blue 1605 10 parts was stirred at 80° for 5 h to give a blue ink, which was filled in a ball-point

CRN 7664-38-2 CMF H3 O4 P

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1998:721676 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

129:343723

TITLE:

Preparation of DNA-binding pyrrole and imidazole

polyamide derivatives

INVENTOR(S):

Dervan, Peter B.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

California Institute of Technology, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 243 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 11

PATENT NO.			KIND DATE		APPLICATION NO.				D.	ATE							
WO	9849	142			A1		1998	1105		 WO 1	 998-	US69	97		1	9980	408
	W:	AL,			AU,												
					FΙ,												
					LC,												
					PT,												
					US,												
		-		-	TJ,		,	,	,	°2,	* * * * *	10,	2,	111,	210,	21,	110,
	RW:	•		•	LS,		SD.	57.	UG.	7.W	Δጥ	BE	CH	CY	DE	חג	FS
					GR,												
					ML,						,	υц,	DL,	БО,	OL,	00,	CI,
US	6090		,	J.,,				0718			996-	6070	78		1	9960	226
	6143							1107			997-				_	9970	
	6635	_			B1			1021		_	997-				_	9970	
	9850				A1			1112			997-1				_	9970'	
	W:		AM.	AT.	AU,												
	•••				FI,												
					LS,												
					SD,												
					AM,									11,	OA,	00,	04,
	RW:				MW,									υĸ	FC	FT	гD
					IT,												
					NE,				,	24,	DL ,	Б0,	CL,	CG,	CI,	CI1,	GA,
AU	98710	-	,		A1		•	1124		ווב	998-	7104	n		1	99804	4 N Q
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JР	20025				Т2		2002	0521		JP 1	998-!	5470	1.0		1 (99804	108
US	65069	906			В1		2003				999-4					99910	
US	65556	592					2003				001-9					00108	
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10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN ANSWER 20 OF 68

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1998:298888 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

129:51463

TITLE:

[125I/127I/131I]Iodorhodamine: Synthesis, Cellular Localization, and Biodistribution in Athymic Mice Bearing Human Tumor Xenografts and Comparison with

[99mTc] Hexakis (2-methoxyisobutylisonitrile)

AUTHOR(S):

Harapanhalli, Ravi S.; Roy, Aloka M.; Adelstein, S.

James; Kassis, Amin I.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Department of Radiology (Nuclear Medicine), Harvard

Medical School, Boston, MA, 02115, USA

SOURCE:

Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1998), 41(12),

2111-2117

CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

PUBLISHER:

American Chemical Society

Journal

DOCUMENT TYPE: LANGUAGE: English

The synthesis of halogenated rhodamine (Rh) derivs. was carried out by AB controlling the stoichiometry of the halogenating agents, bromine and iodine monochloride. In the no-carrier-added synthesis of radioiodinated rhodamine 123, direct labeling of rhodamine 123 (Rh 123) with Na125I/Na131I required the presence of the oxidant peracetic acid. 125I/131I-Rh 123 was synthesized in modest yields (40-45%). HPLC purification separated Rh 123 from its mono- and diiodo derivs. Monohalogenation of Rh 123 did not alter the compound's ability to permeate viable cells and localize in mitochondria. 125I/131I-Rh 123 was stable in serum in vitro but rapidly metabolized after i.v. injection into mice. Consequently, scintigraphy and biodistribution data reveal poor targeting of s.c. growing human tumor xenografts. The results are compared to those obtained following the administration of [99mTc]hexakis(2methoxyisobutylisonitrile) which also did not image human tumor xenografts in nude mice.

TT 208511-55-1P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (preparation and biodistribution of radioiodinated rhodamine 123 in tumor imaging)

RN 208511-55-1 CAPLUS

Benzoic acid, 2-[6-[[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-3-[[(9H-CN fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]imino]-2-iodo-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

23 REFERENCE COUNT: THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4ANSWER 21 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1998:57125 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

128:102822

TITLE:

Unusual induction of optical anisotropy in polymer

media by low-intensity polarized x-rays

AUTHOR(S):

Prishchepov, A. S.; Nizamov, N.; Karpei, A. L.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Acad. Sci. Belarus, Inst. Mol. Atomic Phys., Belarus,

220072, Belarus

SOURCE:

Journal of Applied Spectroscopy (Translation of

Zhurnal Prikladnoi Spektroskopii) (1998), Volume Date

1997, 64(5), 650-653

CODEN: JASYAP; ISSN: 0021-9037

PUBLISHER:

Consultants Bureau

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The induction of linear dichroism in poly(Me methacrylate) films activated with Rhodamine 6G and its base in the spectral range of absorption of these dyes under the action of plane-polarized x-rays with wavelength 0.70 Å and intensity $7.5\cdot 104$ quanta per s has been revealed. The phenomenon is discussed from the standpoint of the radiochem. analog of the photochem. polarization-induced selection of organic mols. with allowance for the structural characteristics of the polymer film components.

IT 3373-01-1, Rhodamine 6G base

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(unusual induction of optical anisotropy in poly(Me methacrylate) containing rhodamine dyes by low-intensity polarized x-rays)

RN3373-01-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:195178 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:200766

TITLE: Water-thinned ink compositions and process and

apparatus for ink-jet printing

INVENTOR(S): Takizawa, Yoshihisa; Teraoka, Hisashi; Sanada, Mikio;

Shimomura, Masako; Noguchi, Hiromichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon Kk, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

AB

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09012949	A2	19970114	JP 1995-186662	19950630
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-186662	19950630
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	126:200766		
GI				

$$H_4NO_2C$$
 $N=N$
 H_4NO_2C
 H_4NO_3S
 II

$$Q = Me Me CH_2 -$$

performance, and giving water-resistant printings, contain (1) OH- and NH2-containing compds. which are liquid at normal temperature, (2) R1R2NCONH (CH2) 2OH

(I) or R3R4NCONHRNHCONR5R6 [R1-R6 = H, (CH2)2OH, (CH2)2O(CH2)2OH, (CH2)30H; both R1 and R2, R3 and R4, or R5 and R6 are not H at the same time; R = (CH2)6, isophorone residue (Q)], and (3) anionic dyes. The apparatus comprises ink containers for storing the compns. optionally placed in cartridges, and printing units having heads for thermally jetting ink drops. Thus, an aqueous ink containing a dye (II), ethanolamine, and I [R1 = (CH2)2OH, R2 = H] was prepared and stored at 60° for 3 mo to show no precipitate and retain light absorbance and pH. The ink was filled in a bubble jet printer and used, for printing showing smooth printing performance without clogging nozzles.

IT 187523-51-9

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(storage-stable aqueous inks and apparatus for ink-jet printing)

RN 187523-51-9 CAPLUS

1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 4-[6-[(5-carboxy-2-methylphenyl)amino]-3-[(5-CN carboxy-2-methylphenyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, tetraammonium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

NH3

ANSWER 23 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

1995:998229 CAPLUS ACCESSION NUMBER:

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:148934

TITLE: Water-base ink compositions and recording method

INVENTOR(S): Kanaya, Miharu; Owatari, Akio

Seiko Epson Corp., Japan PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp. SOURCE:

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9529208	A1	19951102	WO 1995-JP815	19950425

●2 NH3

RN 173307-94-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[3-[(5-carboxy-2-chlorophenyl)imino]-6-[(5-carboxy-2-ethylphenyl)amino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-3-methyl-5-sulfo-, trilithium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

●3 Li

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1995:838942 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

123:343761

TITLE:

Water-thinned inks containing diaminoxanthene

INVENTOR(S):

derivative dyes and recording method using them Nagai, Kyofumi; Konishi, Akiko; Kaneko, Tetsuya

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Ricoh Kk, Japan

SOURCE:

Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	API	PLICATION NO.		DATE
JP 07179796	A2	19950718	JP	1993-323983		19931222
JP 3247784	B2	20020121				
US 5514208	А	19960507	US	1994-360283		19941221
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JΡ	1993-323983	Α	19931222
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	123:343761				
GT						

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

The inks, useful for ink-jet printers, water-thinned pens, etc., contain H2O-dispersible or H2O-soluble colorants, H2O, wetting agents, and ≥1 diaminoxanthene derivative dye I [R1-4 = H, C1-4 alkyl, halo; X1, X2 = (CH2)aCO2M, Q; M = alkali metal, quaternary ammonium, quaternary phosphonium, C1-4 alkanolamine; a = 0-6; b = 1, 2; l, m = 0, 1; l = m ≠ 0; Y = SO3-, CO2-]. Title method comprises formation of images by thermal or mech. energy on acceptors with Stoeckigt sizing degree ≥3 s. Thus, a diaminoxanthene derivative dye II 1.5, glycerol 5, N-hydroxyethylpyrrolidone 5, Me(CH2)12O(CH2CH2O)3CH2CO2H 0.8, Na dehydroacetate 0.2%, and balanced H2O were dissolved at 60°, cooled at ambient temperature, and then LiOH was added to control pH 8.5, followed by filtering to obtain a storage-stable ink giving clear images with good water resistance.

IT 170927-33-0 170927-34-1 170927-37-4 171023-40-8

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (dye; water-thinned inks containing diaminoxanthene derivative dyes with good

storage stability and recording method using them)

RN 170927-33-0 CAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 4-[[[4-[[6-[[4-[[(3-carboxypropyl)amino]sulfonyl]-2,6-dimethylphenyl]amino]-9-(2-sulfophenyl)-3H-xanthen-3-ylidene]amino]-3,5-dimethylphenyl]sulfonyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

ANSWER 25 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1994:411724 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

121:11724

TITLE:

Concentrated rhodamine dye solutions with good

storability and manufacture thereof

INVENTOR(S):

Sekima, Hidenori

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

SOURCE:

Taoka Chemical Co Ltd, Japan Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE:

LANGUAGE:

Patent Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
 JР 06041446	A2	19940215	JP 1992-89866	19920313
JP 3123676	B2	20010115	01 1992-09000	19920313
CN 1076463	A	19930922	CN 1993-102575	19930308
CN 1047396	В	19991215		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1992-89866 A	19920313
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	121:11724		

The title solns. comprise essentially inorg. salt-free rhodamine dyes, organic acids, and water. Inorg. salt-free rhodamine B base wet cake obtained from phthalic anhydride and m-Et2NC6H4OH was mixed with AcOH and water and filtered through a vacuum filter spread with Radiolite to obtain a 40%-solids rhodamine B acetate solution

IT155669-01-5P

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(manufacture of highly concentrated solns. of)

RN 155669-01-5 CAPLUS

Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-CN yl]-, ethyl ester, compd. with formaldehyde (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM1 CRN 3373-01-1 CMF C28 H30 N2 O3

CM 2

CRN 50-00-0 CMF C H2 O

 $H_2C = O$

ANSWER 26 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1993:61523 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

118:61523

TITLE:

Photolabile fluorescein and rhodamine derivatives,

their synthesis and use as fluorophores

INVENTOR(S):

Corrie, John Edgar Thomas; Trentham, David Rostron Medical Research Council, UK

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.

SOURCE:

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

×			· ·	
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
				-
WO 9208720	A1	19920529	WO 1991-GB1941	19911106
W: AU, CA, JP,	US			
RW: AT, BE, CH,	DE, DK	, ES, FR, GE	B, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE	
AU 9187578	A1	19920611	AU 1991-87578	19911106
JP 06504987	T 2	19940609	JP 1991-517755	19911106
US 5434272	Α	19950718	US 1993-50390	19930506
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1990-24176	19901107
			WO 1991-GB1941	19911106
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	118:61523		
GT				

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

The compds. are represented as I or II, where Z is Z1 or NHCOCqH2q+1, R,

R1, and Y are (un) substituted organic groups, R2 is H or alkyl, m and n are 1-6, q is 1-20, and ring A may be further substituted. The I and II are photoactivatable fluorophores and are used in investigating protein orientation, structure, or movement. Thus, fluorescein monoallyl ether allyl ester was saponified, the product was etherified with 2-nitrobenzyl bromide (with ring closure to the lactone form), the allyl ether group was ozonized, and the resulting aldehyde was condensed with Z1NH2.HCl (m = n = 1) to give I (Z = Z1, m = n = 1, no further substitution on A).

IT145387-33-3P

> RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation) (preparation of)

RN 145387-33-3 CAPLUS

Benzoic acid, 2-[3-(acetylimino)-6-(diethylamino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, CN methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

ANSWER 27 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1991:174739 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

114:174739

TITLE:

Radiative and nonradiative transitions of rhodamines

in deuterated solvents

AUTHOR(S):

Lopez Arbeloa, F.; Lopez Arbeloa, T.; Gil Lage, E.;

Lopez Arbeloa, I.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Dep. Quim.-Fis., Univ. Pais Vasco, Bilbao, E-48080,

SOURCE:

Spain

Applied Fluorescence Technology (1990), 2(5), 8-12 CODEN: AFTEEC; ISSN: 1018-6247

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE: English

Photophys. parameters of rhodamines are determined in deuterated solvents in order to obtain more information about the mechanism of internal conversion of these dyes. Mono-(rhodamine 19 with two mol. forms, R19 \pm and R19H+, and rhodamine 6G, and diethylamined rhodamines (rhodamine B with two mol. forms, RB± and RBH+, and rhodamine 3B, with different orthocarboxyphenyl group are studied. Heavy water and hydroxyl-deuterated ethanol are used as solvents.

TI3373-01-1

RL: PRP (Properties)

(solvent effect of, on photophys. properties. of rhodamines)

RN3373-01-1 CAPLUS

Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-CN yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 28 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:138909 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:138909

TITLE: Preparation of thiorhodamines as antitumor agents and

fluorescent dyes

INVENTOR(S): Chen, Chin Hsin; Fox, John Leonard

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co., USA

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 330444	A2	19890830	EP 1989-301705	19890222
EP 330444	A 3	19900905		
R: BE, CH, DE,	FR, GB	, LI, NL, SE		(
AU 8930082	A1	19890824	AU 1989-30082	19890217
DK 8900793	A	19890823	DK 1989-793	19890221
JP 01254771	A2	19891011	JP 1989-39470	19890221
FI 8900846	A	19890823	FI 1989-846	19890222
NO 8900761	Α	19890823	NO 1989-761	19890222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1988-158412	19880222
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	112:138909		
GI				

● cl-

L4 ANSWER 29 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1988:483675 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

109.83675

TITLE:

Thermochromic caloric exposure indicator from

encapsulated nucleophilic compound and color change

compound

INVENTOR(S):

Yabuki, Yoshiharu; Sato, Kozo; Tsukase, Masaaki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.

SOURCE:

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PARTIE ACC. NOM. COUNT

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63035684	A2	19880216	JP 1986-179281	19860730
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1986-179281	19860730

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 109:83675

AB A thermochromic caloric exposure indicator suited for use in monitoring deterioration of heat-sensitive products, e.g., food, drugs, photog. films, is claimed which comprises a nucleophilic compound, and a compound capable of changing color through a reaction with the nucleophilic compound, where in ≥1 of the compds. is microencapsulated, thereby the 2 compds. are mutually isolated.

IT 115811-53-5

RL: USES (Uses)

(color change compound, caloric exposure monitor/indicator containing microencapsulated)

RN 115811-53-5 CAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-methyl-N-[[2-[6-(phenylamino)-3-(phenylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]phenyl]sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 30 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1986:515676 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

105:115676

TITLE:

Light-induced optical anisotropy of polymeric films,

containing Rhodamine 6Zh and its base

AUTHOR(S):

Prishchepov, A. S.; Nizamov, N.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Inst. Fiz., Minsk, USSR

SOURCE:

Khimicheskaya Fizika (1986), 5(5), 635-42

CODEN: KHFID9; ISSN: 0207-401X

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

Russian

AB Spectrum(s) of the nongyrotropic rotation of the polarization plane of a Rhodamine 6Zh (I) [7325-85-1] base-activated PMMA [9011-14-7] film was similar to its absorption spectrum. Irradiation with a linearly polarized light having I base-absorption wavelength resulted in the photochem. hole burning in the S of I base and caused nongyrotropic rotation of the polarization plane in the absorption region of I aggregate. The long-wavelength band in the S of this aggregate coincided with a long-wavelength band of its absorption (maximum 562 nm). The R of I, which should have a sign opposite to that of its base, was small in relation to the photochem. hole burning in the case of the base. The anisotropy of the film was reversible, i.e., in the absence of irradiation it disappeared in 1.5-2 min for I aggregate and in 2-3 h for I base.

14899-07-1

TT

RL: PRP (Properties)

(optical anisotropy of PMMA containing, light-induced)

RN 14899-07-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 31 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1985:525222 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

103:125222

TITLE:

Aqueous ink compositions

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE:

Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
				-
JP 600 67 575	A2	19850417	JP 1983-174330	19830922
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1983-174330	19830922
GI				

NaO₃S
$$N = N$$
 $N = N$ $N =$

AB Aqueous red inks especially suitable for ink-jet recording, which provide reliable

and stable recordings contain a pyrazolone azo dye and a xanthene dye. Thus, a typical water-thinned red ink for ink-jet printing contain I [95548-46-2] 2, II [98060-47-0] 2.5, diethylene glycol 15, glycerol 5, preservative (Deltop 33) 0.3%, adjusted to pH 10.5 with NaOH.

Ι

II

IT 98104-26-8

RL: USES (Uses)

(inks containing arylazopyrazolone dyes and, water-thinned, red, for ink-jet printing)

RN 98104-26-8 CAPLUS

CN Xanthylium, 3,6-bis[(2,6-dimethylsulfophenyl)amino]-9-(2-sulfophenyl)-, inner salt, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

●2 Na

L4 ANSWER 32 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:541520 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:141520

TITLE: Pulse radiolysis of ethanolic solutions of rhodamine

dves

AUTHOR(S): Kartasheva, L. I.; Kucherenko, E. A.; Kozlov, A. S.;

Pikaev, A. K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Phys. Chem., Moscow, USSR

SOURCE: Proceedings of the Tihany Symposium on Radiation

Chemistry (1983), Volume Date 1982, 5(1), 515-21

CODEN: PTSCDP; ISSN: 0134-126X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal LANGUAGE: English

AB Pulse radiolysis (electron energy 5MeV, pulse duration 2.3 µs) of rhodamine 6G [989-38-8], rhodamine B [81-88-9], rhodamine 3B [2390-63-8], and rhodamine 110 [13558-31-1] in ethanolic solution produced only the semireduced form (D-) of the dye as an intermediate product. D-was formed by interaction of the dye with e-s and ·CH(OH)Me. The properties of D-were studied and rate consts. for its formation by each

dye were determined
IT 68926-23-8P

RL: PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
 (formation and spectrum of)

RN 68926-23-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 33 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:406987 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:6987
TITLE: 0il inks

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pentel Co., Ltd., Japan SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JAXXAD

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	JP 57053391	B4	19821112	JP 1974-141249	19741205
PRIC	RITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1974-141249	19741205
AB	Oil inks contain (c	yclo)al	Lkylphenoxya	cetic acid novolak res	ins, basic dye
	bases, and aliphati	c and/c	or alicyclic	hydrocarbon solvents.	Thus, a marking
	ink comprised a p-r	onylphe	enoxyacetic	acid novolak resin 20,	Aizen
	Malachite Green Bas	e [133	32-85-0] 10,	and n-octane [111-65	-9] 70 parts.
IT	3373-01-1				<u>-</u>
	RL: USES (Uses)				
	(dyes, for marki	ng inks	5)		
RN	3373-01-1 CAPLUS				
CN	Benzoic acid, 2-[6-	(ethyla	amino)-3-(et	hylimino)-2,7-dimethyl	-3H-xanthen-9-

L4 ANSWER 34 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:208243 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:208243

TITLE: Cooperative and multistep photo processes in rhodamine

solutions

AUTHOR(S):

Mikhailov, Yu. T.; Ryl'kov, V. V.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

USSR

SOURCE:

Zhurnal Prikladnoi Spektroskopii (1982), 36(3), 445-51

CODEN: ZPSBAX; ISSN: 0514-7506

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

Russian

AB The main primary photoprocesses in photolysis of rhodamines (λ = 530 ns) were 2-quantum step-wise photoreactions: reduction with EtOH and oxidation with 0, and cooperative photoredn. during singlet-singlet annihilation.

IT 64703-76-0P

RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)

(formation of, in photolysis of rhodamine in ethanol solution in presence of electron donor, photocond. in)

RN 64703-76-0 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

IT 64727-68-0P

RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation) (formation of, in photolysis of rhodamine in presence of electron acceptor in ethanol solution, photocond. in)

RN 64727-68-0 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1+) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 35 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1982:113395 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

96:113395

TITLE:

Primary products of radiolytic transformations of

AUTHOR(S):

rhodamine 6 G in aqueous and ethanolic solutions Pikaev, A. K.; Kartasheva, L. I.; Kucherenko, E. A.;

Vinogradova, N. S.; Ryl'kov, V. V.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Inst. Phys. Chem., Moscow, USSR

SOURCE:

ZfI-Mitteilungen (1981), 43b, 459-64

CODEN: ZIMIDC; ISSN: 0323-8776

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

AB Kinetics of Rhodamine 6G (RGG) reactions with solvated electrons, OH radicals and H atoms in radiolyzed aqueous solns. was investigated. A semireduced form of the dye (RGG-) having absorption maximum at 410 and 650 nm was formed in a reaction with solvated electron. In the reaction with OH radicals RGG- and RGG-OH adduct were produced. In the reaction with H, RGG- and RGG-H adduct were formed. In radiolysis of RGG in EtOH only RGG-was observed as a primary product.

IT 68926-23-8P

RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)

(formation of, in radiolysis of rhodamine in aqueous and ethanolic solns.)

RN 68926-23-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 36 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1981:48816 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

94:48816

TITLE:

Metal complex dye salts

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Taoka Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE:

Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

T:

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 55102657 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GI	A2	19800806	JP 1979-9940 JP 1979-9940	19790130 19790130

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Metal complex dye salts $(A+)m(BH+)nR-(I, B=C8-25 \text{ primary or secondary aliphatic or alicyclic amine; R, R1, R2, R4, R5=H, C1-4 alkyl; R3=C1-4 alkyl; R6=H, halogen, carboxy, sulfamoyl, C2-5 alkoxycarbonyl; R7, R8, R9, R10=H, C1-8 alkyl, C1; <math>m+n=1$; m:n=0.2-0.8:0.8-0.2) were prepared

and used in inks and dyeing cellulosic fibers in bright pink shades. For example, R-Na+ (R7 = R9 = 3-Me3C; R8 = R10 = H) in water was treated with Rhodamine 6G and then 3-(2-ethylhexyloxy)propanamine and adjusted to pH 4-5 with HCO2H to give I [R = R1 = R2 = Et; R3 = R8 = R10 = H; R4 = R5 = Me; R6 = CO2Et; R7 = R9 = 3-Me3C; B = BuEtCHCH2O(CH2)3NH2] [76077-50-4] forming a pink alc. solution for printing inks.

IT 76077-50-4

RL: USES (Uses)

(dye, for printing inks and acetate fibers)

RN 76077-50-4 CAPLUS

CN Cobaltate(1-), bis[1-[[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-(hydroxy-κO)phenyl]azo-κN1]-2-naphthalenolato(2-)-κO]-, hydrogen, compd. with ethyl 2-[6-(diethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]benzoate and 3-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-1-propanamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 76077-49-1

CMF C40 H36 Co N4 O4 . H

CCI CCS

PAGE 1-A

PAGE 2-A

CM 2

CRN 76077-48-0 CMF C28 H30 N2 O3

CM 3

CRN 5397-31-9 CMF C11 H25 N O

CH2-O-(CH2)3-NH2 | Et-CH-Bu-n

L4 ANSWER 37 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1980:649411 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

93:249411

TITLE:

Nonsubstituted rhodamine and its ethyl ester as new

fluorimetric reagents for gallium

AUTHOR(S):

Golovina, A. P.; Sapezhinskaya, S. M.; Runov, V. K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: SOURCE:

M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State Univ., Moscow, USSR Zhurnal Analiticheskoi Khimii (1980), 35(9), 1725-9

CODEN: ZAKHA8; ISSN: 0044-4502

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

Russian

AB The intensity of fluorescence of the exts. of ion assocs. of chlorogallate with unsubstituted rhodamine (I) or its Et ester (II) depends on HCl and reagent concentration; the highest intensity is obtained during extraction from 7M

HCl, the optimum reagent concentration is 1.4 + 10-3M I and 1.0 + 10-3M II. The detection limit for Ga is 0.02 and 0.003 μ g/mL with I and II, resp., when the extractant is C6H6 or PhMe and 0.1 and 0.05 μ g/mL when the extractant is CHCl3. The Ga/I(II) molar ratio in the complex is 1:1. Bi and In 7500-fold, Sb(III) 4000-fold, and Te 5000-fold excess do not interfere in the determination of 1 μ g Ga with II. When using

the selectivity is even greater. The method was used for Ga determination in semiconductor materials.

IT 47529-96-4

I,

RL: ANST (Analytical study)

(in determination of gallium by fluorometry)

RN 47529-96-4 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-(6-amino-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA

INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 38 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1980:560624 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

93:160624

TITLE:

Concentration and spectrophotometric determination of

molybdenum with thiocyanate and Rhodamine 6G

AUTHOR(S):

Rao, T. Prasada; Ramakrishna, T. V.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Dep. Chem., Indian Inst. Technol., Madras, 600 036,

India

SOURCE:

Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (1980),

53(8), 2380-3

CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal English

LANGUAGE:

The determination of Mo is based on its reaction with KSCN and Rhodamine 6G in 0.55-0.8 mol dm-3 HCl medium. The method is sensitive (molar absorbtivity = 2.63 + 105 L mol-1 cm-1) and Beer's law is obeyed for 0.04-0.24 ppm Mo. Selectivity can be considerably improved by collecting Mo on Fe(III) hydroxide. In conjunction with the collection procedure, the method is useful for determining as low as 5 pph Mo present in 100 cm² agreeues

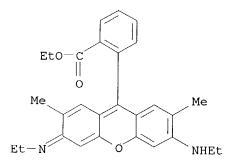
method is useful for determining as low as 5 ppb Mo present in 100 cm3 aqueous samples.

IT 3373-01-1D, molybdenum complex

RL: PRP (Properties)
(spectrum of)

RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 39 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1979:56325 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

90:56325

10/607,373

TITLE: Primar

Primary processes in the photochemistry of rhodamine

dyes

AUTHOR(S):

Korobov, V. E.; Chibisov, A. K.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

V. I. Vernadskii Inst. Geochem. Anal. Chem., Moscow,

USSR

SOURCE:

IT

Journal of Photochemistry (1978), 9(5), 411-24

CODEN: JPCMAE; ISSN: 0047-2670

DOCUMENT TYPE:

LANGUAGE:

Journal English

Quantum yields for intersystem crossing in rhodamine 6G [989-38-8], AB N,N'-diethylrhodamine [25794-80-3], and rhodamine B [81-88-9] as well as their triplet-triplet (T-T) absorption spectra were measured in aqueous solns. The main pathways of rhodamine singlet excited state decay are fluorescence and internal conversion. The main pathways of rhodamine triplet state decay are radiationless deactivation, quenching by impurities and by ion radicals, T-T interaction and self-quenching. process of the electron transfer is considered t be the result of T-T interaction of self-quenching of rhodamine triplets in plain aqueous solns. Triplet states of rhodamine dyes play a major role in redox reactions that occur in the presence of exogenic electron donors and acceptors. The kinetic decay of half-reduced and half-oxidized rhodamine species was studied. The peculiar properties of rhodamine 6G photoreactions occurring in alc. solns. were considered. The rate consts. of the rhodamine triplet and ion radical decay processes were determined

68926-23-8 69102-08-5

RL: PRP (Properties)

(decay kinetics of)

RN 68926-23-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 69102-08-5 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1+) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 40 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1978:484181 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

89:84181

TITLE:

Extraction-absorptiometric determination of gallium by

Rhodamine 6G

AUTHOR(S):

Tarayan, V. M.; Pogosyan, A. N.; Arstamyan, Zh. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Inst. Obshch. Neorg. Khim., Yerevan, USSR

SOURCE:

Armyanskii Khimicheskii Zhurnal (1977), 30(11), 940-5

CODEN: AYKZAN; ISSN: 0515-9628

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

Russian

AB Ga $0.07-7.0~\mu g/mL$ was determined spectrophotometrically by using Rhodamine 6Zh (5.5+10-4-1.3+10-3M) after an extraction with C6H6 (absorbance maximum at 530-35~nm). In 4-6M~HCl medium the extracted anion corresponds to [Ga(OH)Cl3]- and in 7M HCl to [GaCl4]-. The optimum conditions for the extraction were 4.5-6.0M~HCl or 5.5-7.0M~H2SO4.

IT 14899-07-1D, gallium complex

RL: PRP (Properties)

(spectrum of)

RN 14899-07-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 41 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1977:593297 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

87:193297

TITLE:

Study of conditions for the extraction-photometric determination of bis(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate in

aqueous solutions

AUTHOR(S):

Turanov, A. N.; Kremenskaya, I. N.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Inst. Fiz. Tverd. Tela, Chernogolovka, USSR Zavodskaya Laboratoriya (1977), 43(6), 646-8

SOURCE:

CODEN: ZVDLAU; ISSN: 0321-4265

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

Russian

AΒ Bis(-ethylhexyl) phosphate (I) was determined by extraction with C6H6 for 15 min

from 1N inorg. acid, shaking the organic extract with 0.02% Rhodamine 6Zh (II) in a pH 6-8 buffer for 15 min, and measuring the absorbance of the 1:1 I-II ion associate in C6H6 at 520 nm (molar absorptivity 8.01 + 104).

Beer's law was obeyed for 0.04-3 μ g I/mL. The error was $\leq 3\%$.

IT14899-07-1D, bis(ethylhexyl) phosphate ion associate

RL: PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)

(spectrum of)

RN14899-07-1 CAPLUS

Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl CN ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

ANSWER 42 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1977:591988 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

87:191988

TITLE:

Effect of the spectral composition of pumpings on the

photoreaction mechanism of rhodamine 6G

AUTHOR(S):

Korobov, V. E.; Slavnova, T. D.; Chibisov, A. K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR

SOURCE:

Zhurnal Prikladnoi Spektroskopii (1977), 26(5), 841-3

CODEN: ZPSBAX; ISSN: 0514-7506

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

Russian

The effect of the excitation wavelength on the mechanism of the formation of photoproducts of Rhodamine 6 Zh in aqueous and alc. solns. in pulse photolysis was studied. The concentration of Rhodamine 6 Zh was 5 +10-6. The wavelength-dependent products included radical anions and cations. The 2nd photon absorption began at 420 nm. In alc. solns. no radical cations were formed.

IT 64703-76-0P

RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)

(formation of, in photolysis of Rhodamine 6 Zh in alc. and aqueous solns.)

RN 64703-76-0 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

IT 64727-68-0P

RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)

(formation of, in photolysis of Rhodamine 6 Zh in aqueous solns.)

RN 64727-68-0 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, radical ion(1+) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 43 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1976:142970 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

84:142970

TITLE:

Fluorescence and photobleaching of rhodamine dyes in

alcohol solutions

AUTHOR(S):

Snegov, M. I.; Cherkasov, A. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

USSR

SOURCE:

Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya

(1975), 39(11), 2249-53

CODEN: IANFAY; ISSN: 0367-6765

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

Russian

AB The quantum yield of fluorescence and photobleaching of chromatog. purified rhodamine dyes in EtOH solns. was measured, and the results are graphically presented. The fluorescence yield is higher for those dyes having a long wavelength absorption or with the 1st absorption band shifted to the longer wavelength.

IT 47529-96-4

RL: USES (Uses)

(fluorescence and photobleaching of, in ethanol solution, spectral dependence of quantum yield of)

RN 47529-96-4 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-(6-amino-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 44 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1975:565790 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

83:165790

TITLE:

Reaction between peroxides and amine dye color bases

AUTHOR(S): Dutta, S.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Dep. Macromol., Indian Assoc. Cultiv. Sci., Calcutta,

India

SOURCE:

Indian Journal of Technology (1975), 13(4), 175-7

CODEN: IJOTA8; ISSN: 0019-5669

DOCUMENT TYPE:

LANGUAGE:

Journal English

AB The reactions between H2O2 [7722-84-1] and benzoyl peroxide [94-36-0] with Acridine Orange base [494-38-2], Rhodamine 6G base [3373-01-1], and Rosaniline base [3248-93-9] in EtOAc, BuOAc, and isoamyl acetate gave rire to intermol. charge transfer type complexes. The reaction was studied spectrophotometrically showing a shift of maximum absorption peak and simultaneous color fading. The Rf values of the dye bases were found to change after reaction with the peroxides. The products of the reaction could not be isolated.

IT 3373-01-1

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(reaction of, with peroxides, charge-transfer complexes from)

RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 45 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1974:114441 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

80:114441

TITLE:

Nature of a shift in absorption and fluorescence spectra of some rhodamines during a change in their concentration in solution and acidity of the solvent AUTHOR(S):

Snegov, M. I.; Reznikova, I. I.; Cherkasov, A. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

SOURCE:

Optika i Spektroskopiya (1974), 36(1), 96-9

CODEN: OPSPAM; ISSN: 0030-4034

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

Russian

For some rhodamines, even in regions of low concns. (<10-3M), there were AΒ considerable shifts in the absorption and fluorescence spectra in dependence on the dye concentration in EtOH solns. The causes leading to this phenomenon were investigated with regard to the use of rhodamines as sources for generating forced radiation. The rhodamines having free carboxyl groups (group A) as distinct from the esterified rhodamines (group B) were characterized by shifts in the absorption and fluorescence spectra to the long-wave region on acidifying slightly the low-concentration solns. or on increasing their concentration within 10-5-10-3M, i.e. in a region free of concentration quenching. These treatments made the absorption spectra

of

group A rhodamines equal to those of group B rhodamines, not only in the long-wave region, but also in the short-wave region wherein there appeared a well expressed band characteristic for the esters. Group A rhodamines may occur in 2 forms: 1 has a structure close to that of the corresponding esters and the other is quite different.

IT 47529-96-4 52026-75-2

RL: PRP (Properties)

(fluorescence and visible spectra of, in ethanol solns., effects of acidity and concentration on)

47529-96-4 CAPLUS RN

Benzoic acid, 2-(6-amino-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl)-, ethyl ester (9CI) CN INDEX NAME)

RN52026-75-2 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-[(phenylmethyl)amino]-3-[(phenylmethyl)imino]-3Hxanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 46 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:142401 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:142401

TITLE: High-molecular-weight dye condensation products INVENTOR(S): Wolf, Friedrich; Wolter, Gerhard; Kleine, Fritz

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): VEB Chemiekombinat Bitterfeld

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 13 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
				- '
DE 2038410	Α	19711111	DE 1970-2038410	19700801
СН 571028	Α	19751231	CH 1970-12377	19700819
AT 304722	В	19730125	AT 1970-7798	19700827
SU 468931	T	19750430	SU 1970-1479669	19700916
BE 763883	A1	19710802	BE 1971-100588	19710305
CS 153405	P	19740225	CS 1971-3111	19710429
HU 164392	P	19740228	HU 1971-CE830	19710430
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DD 1970-147205	19700430
			DE 1970-2038410	19700801
•			FR 1970-32302	19700904

The title dyes, useful as dyes or pigments fast to migration in poly(vinyl chloride) [9002-86-2], polyethylene [9002-88-4], or rubber, were prepared by reaction of Rhodamine 6 GDN (I) [989-38-8] or (phenylazo) carbamidinomethylpyrazolinone with an acetone-formaldehyde polycondensate (II) [25619-09-4]. Thus, 60 ml 80% II was added dropwise to 100 ml 15% NaOH containing 2 g I at 98.deg., the mixture kept 30 min at 98.deg., cooled to 40-50.deg., the product dispersed in 200 ml H2O, and the pH adjusted to 2-5 with dilute HCl or HOAc to give bluish red particles of 0.12 mm diameter, which, after finishing, dyed PVC and polyethylene bright bluish red shades.

IT 36426-40-1P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)

RN 36426-40-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, polymer with formaldehyde and 2-propanone (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 3373-01-1 CMF C28 H30 N2 O3

CM 2

CRN 67-64-1 CMF C3 H6 O

0 || H3C-C-CH3

CM 3

CRN 50-00-0 CMF C H2 O

 $H_2C = 0$

L4 ANSWER 47 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1971:17526 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

74:17526

TITLE:

Nature of intermolecular reactions in concentrated dye solutions studied by their electronic and vibrational

spectra

AUTHOR(S):

Levshin, L. V.; Slavnova, T. D. Mosk. Gos. Univ., Moscow, USSR

CORPORATE SOURCE: SOURCE:

Spektrosk. At. Mol. (1969), 372-4

CODEN: 22FCA9

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Conference

LANGUAGE:

Russian

AB An examination of the electronic and vibrational spectra of several dye solns. led to the conclusion that the process of association of dye mols. depends 1st of all on the formation of H bonds. The ir spectra in free and H-bonded N-H-band regions of Rhodamine 6G, N,N-dibutylrhodamine, N,N-di-sec-butylrhodamine, and N,N-diisobutylrhodamine (C2H2Cl4 solution 5 + 10-3M), Methyl Violet and Victoria Blue (CHCl2 solution 1 + 10-2M) are given.

IT 14899-07-1

RL: PRP (Properties)

(spectrum of, hydrogen bonding in relation to ir)

RN 14899-07-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

ANSWER 48 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN L4

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1967:19808 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

66:19808

TITLE:

Spectroscopic study of the association of Rhodamine

dye molecules

AUTHOR(S):

Levshin, L. V.; Karimova, A. Z.

SOURCE:

Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Seriya 3:

Astronomiya (1966), 21(4), 27-33 CODEN: VMUFAO; ISSN: 0579-9392

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal Russian

LANGUAGE:

spectra

The effect of concentration and temperature on the absorption and fluorescence

of Rhodamine S, Chromoxan BL, and Sulforhodamine B were determined at a concentration

of 10-4 g./ml. (degree of association and bond energies of association in kcal./mole given): 0.69, 11.0; 0.63, 10.0; 0.52, 4.7. The results were compared with those for Rhodamine 6G, Rhodamine C, and Rhodamine 3B, and explained on the assumption of H bonds between the mols.

IT 14899-07-1

RL: PRP (Properties)

(fluorescence and absorption spectrum of, concentration and temperature effect on)

14899-07-1 CAPLUS RN

Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl CNester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4ANSWER 49 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1966:491159 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

65:91159

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:

65:17090d-f

TITLE:

Rhodamine dyes and related compounds. XVII. Acridine

analogs of rhodamine and fluorescein

AUTHOR(S):
SOURCE:

Ioffe, I. S.; Zelenin, K. N.; Shapiro, A. L.
Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii (1966), 2(5), 927-31

CODEN: ZOKHA4; ISSN: 0044-460X

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal Russian

LANGUAGE:

For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

cf. CA 64, 12846a. Absorption spectra were reported for flaveosin (I, R = NH2, R' = H) (II), fluorescein (III), azafluorescein (I, R = OH, R' = H) (IV), their Et esters and diacetyl derivs. Replacement of the xanthene structure in III by the acridine group changes the spectra of such dyes. IV heated with PCl5 at 95-100° gave o-(3,6-dichloro-9-acridinyl)-benzoic acid, decompose >300°; its uv spectrum was similar to that of unsubstituted acridinylbenzoic acid (V). II and EtOH-H2SO4 heated 40 min. gave I (R = NH2, R' = Et), decompose >340°. II and Ac2O heated with a trace of H2O gave I (R = NHAc, R' = H), m. >300°. II heated with 25% H2SO4 in a sealed tube 10 hrs. at 200-20° gave IV, decompose >380°; heated with EtOH-H2SO4 it gave I (R = OH, R' = Et), decompose >300° Ac2O-H2SO4 gave in 1 hr. I (R = OAc, R' = H), decompose 206°. The compound formed by treatment of 3,6-dichlorofluorane (VI, X = Cl, Y = O) (VII) with NH3 is VI (X = Cl, Y = NH) (E. Ger. 48,980); its uv spectrum is similar to that of VII and differs from V and from I (R = Cl, R' = H) (λmaximum 250, 368 mμ).

(spectrum of)

RN 98655-71-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, o-(6-amino-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl)-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

•x HCl

ANSWER 50 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:478570 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:78570
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:14667c-f

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:1466/C-I

TITLE: Specific extinction of luminescence of organic

compounds during excitation with fast electrons

AUTHOR(S): Kilin, S. F.; Rozman, I. M.

SOURCE: Elementarnye Protsessy Khim. Vysokikh Energ., Akad.

Nauk SSSR, Inst. Khim. Fiz., Tr. Simpoziuma, Moscow

(1965), Volume Date 1963 122-6

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The duration of fluorescence in organic compds. was measured on a phase fluorimeter with modulation frequency 1.26 + 108/sec. For plastic scintillators containing 1,3,5-triphenyl-2-pyrazoline or 1,1,4,4-tetraphenyl-

1,3-butadiene, the phase angle during excitation with x-rays became smaller than that during optical excitation, if the concentration of the luminescent additive was >0.04 mole/l. The duration of the luminescence decreased with an increase of the concentration of the luminescent compound

The

data obtained did not agree with the equation of Shtern-Folmer. A new kinetic mechanism is proposed. The extinction process lasts only a certain time, and for sp. periods of the solution The extinction process causes a deactivation of the excited mols. of the donor. The number of excited mols. decreases with an increase of the concentration of the acceptor. The rate of energy transfer to the acceptor increased. One part of the acceptor mols. was also deactivated, and this part increased with an increase of the concentration; the average lasting time of the excited mols.

of the

acceptor increased in the extinction zone. Equations, expressing the kinetics and the mechanisms of the extinction, are given. The luminescence of alc. solns. of anthranilic acid, containing CCl4, had a extinction rate constant of 4.7 + 109, while for the photoluminescence the constant is 2.4 + 109 l./mole-sec.

IT 3373-01-1, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester

(fluorescence of, light amplification in relation to)

RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 51 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:478568 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:78568
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:14667a-c

TITLE: Excimer (excited dimer) fluorescence of naphthalene at

77°K. in rigid media

AUTHOR(S): Kawakubo, Tetsuya; Okada, Moritami; Shibata, Toshikazu

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kyoto Univ., Osaka, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of the Physical Society of Japan (1966),

21(7), 1469-70

CODEN: JUPSAU; ISSN: 0031-9015

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal LANGUAGE: English

AB The formation of the excimer of naphthalene at 5 + 10-2 mole/l. in n-hexane and cyclohexane rigid solns. at 77°K. is reported.

Comparison is also made at 208°K. The samples were cooled by 2 different methods as follows: the A sample tube was immersed swiftly in liquid N (fast freezing); the B sample tube was cooled in liquid N step by step (slow freezing). In the case of slow freezing, almost only the excimer band was detected in n-hexane solution. There was a higher concentration of

monomer is the A sample. The excimer band did not appear at all in EPA solns. of the same naphthalene concentration The intensity of the excimer band in n-hexane and cyclohexane rigid solns. decreased discontinuously on irradiating with strong exciting light. The discontinuous decrease may be caused by the movement of the excited mols.

3373-01-1, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-ΙT dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (fluorescence of, light amplification in relation to)

RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS

Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-CN yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

ANSWER 52 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1966:469482 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

65:69482

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:

65:12950с-е

TITLE:

Electric conduction of complex salts formed by

cationic and anionic dyes

AUTHOR(S):

Kusabayashi, Shigekazu; Taniguchi, Akimasa; Mikawa,

Hiroshi

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Univ. Osaka, Japan

SOURCE:

Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (1966),

39(6), 1344-5

CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673

DOCUMENT TYPE:

LANGUAGE:

Journal English

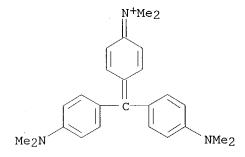
The dark conductivity of complexes prepared from anionic and cationic dyes was investigated. The following complexes were prepared (cationic dye, anionic dye, color, approx. decomposition temperature, resistivity (ρ 20) in ohm-cm.,

and

band gap energy in ev. given): 2 moles malachite green (I), eosine (II), dark purple, 160°, 5.80 + 1013, 2.35; 2 moles I, erythrosine (III), dark brown, 240°, 2.4 + 1012, 1.73; 2 moles I, Rose Bengal (IV), purple, 155°, 3.1 + 1014, 1.42; I, Acid Rhodamine (V), dark green, 220°, 1.1 + 1010, 1.24; 2 moles Crystal Violet (VI), II, dark green, 190°, 2.3 + 1013, 1.41; 2 moles VI, III, dark purple, 195°, 1.7 + 1013, 1.31; 2 moles VI, IV, greenish brown, 175°, 1.7 + 1011, 2.33; VI, V, dark green, 120°, 3.5 + 1011, 1.98; 2 moles methylene blue (VII), II, 190°, 2.5 + 109, 1.32; 2 moles VII, III, dark green, 185°, 3.0 + 109, 1.10; 2 moles VII, IV, brown, 200°, 1.3 + 1010, 1.32; and VII, V, green, 210°, 2.5 + 1012, 1.17. The relation between the current and the applied voltage obeyed Ohm's law.

IT 14440-07-4, Ammonium, $[4-[p-(dimethylamino)-\alpha$ phenylbenzylidene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]dimethyl, CM

CRN 7438-46-2 CMF C25 H30 N3



ANSWER 53 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:55741 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:55741 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:10437e-q

Adsorption isotherms for polymer chains adsorbed from TITLE:

⊕ solvents

AUTHOR(S): Hoeve, C. A. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Bur. of Stds., Washington, DC

Journal of Chemical Physics (1966), 44(4), 1505-9 SOURCE:

CODEN: JCPSA6; ISSN: 0021-9606

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal LANGUAGE: English

In the case of interacting polymer chains near the interface, the first layer at the interface, corresponding to the thickness of segments, is treated as a polymer solution to which the Flory-Huggins theory is applied. Interaction in other layers is assumed to be absent for Θ solvents. On minimizing the free energy, adsorption isotherms are calculated The amount of adsorbed polymer increases without limit and the fraction of segments in the 1st layer decreases to zero with increase in mol. weight and solution concentration The root-mean-sq. distance of segments from the interface is

also calculated and is found to vary approx. proportionally to the sq. root of the mol. weight, in good agreement with experiment

102219-02-3, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-ITxanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride (binding of, by alkylarylsulfonic acids)

RN 102219-02-3 CAPLUS

Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl CN ester, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

x HCl

ANSWER 54 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN L4

1966:55740 CAPLUS ACCESSION NUMBER:

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:55740 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO .: 64:10437e

Physicochemical studies on the interaction of TITLE:

surface-active agents with dyes

Malik, Wahid U.; Verma, Surendra P. AUTHOR(S):

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Roorkee

Indian Journal of Chemistry (1965), 3(10), 441-3 SOURCE:

CODEN: IJOCAP; ISSN: 0019-5103

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

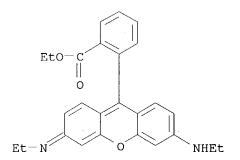
See CA 64, 5789b. AΒ

IT 102219-02-3, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-

xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride
 (binding of, by alkylarylsulfonic acids)

102219-02-3 CAPLUS RN

Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl CN ester, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●x HCl

ANSWER 55 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:55739 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:55739 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:10437c-e

TITLE: Adsorption equilibria of water on NaX zeolite AUTHOR(S):

Dubinin, M. M.; Kadlec, O.; Zukal, A.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow

SOURCE:

Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications

(1966), 31(2), 406-14

CODEN: CCCCAK; ISSN: 0010-0765

DOCUMENT TYPE:

LANGUAGE:

English

AΒ The equilibrium adsorption values of H2O on zeolite NaX were measured at 20-280°. In case of a thorough purification of the H2O, the exptl. data agree well with the theory of the volume filling of microporous adsorbents in the whole range of filling of the adsorption volume From the exptl. adsorption values the differential heat of adsorption and the differential change of molar adsorption entropy, ΔS , as a function of the adsorption value and temperature were calculated The continuous drop of the

isosteric heats of adsorption with an increase of the amount adsorbed indicates the energy inhomogenity of the volume of the adsorption space. AS depends strongly on temperature The min. of the entropy curves nearly exactly corresponds to one adsorbed mol. of H2O calculated for one Na+ cation. The increase in entropy of the adsorbed phase with rising temperature is slower than the increase in entropy of the liquid phase.

IT 102219-02-3, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3Hxanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride

(binding of, by alkylarylsulfonic acids)

102219-02-3 CAPLUS RN

CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

●x HCl

ANSWER 56 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1966:31215 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

64:31215

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:5789b-d

TITLE:

Physicochemical studies on the binding of dyes with surface-active agents. I. Spectrophotometry of anionic soap-basic dye and cationic soap-acid dye mixtures

AUTHOR(S):

Malik, Wahid U.; Verma, Surendra Pal

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Univ. Roorkee, India

SOURCE:

Journal of Physical Chemistry (1966), 70(1), 26-9

CODEN: JPCHAX; ISSN: 0022-3654

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

The binding of malachite green (I) and Rhodamine 6G (II) to alkylarylsulfonic acids and that of Alizarine Red S to

cetyltrimethylammonium bromide and cetylpyridinium bromide were studied spectrophotometrically by use of the Klotz method (CA 41, 1911h). amount of the dye bound per mole of soap was less than the values reported for protein-dye interaction. This behavior was attributed to interaction with the ionic micelles. The exptl. results also provide the following information: (i) the binding is higher in the alkaline range in the case of both the acid and the basic dyes; (ii) for anionic soap the relative binding capacity of II is greater than that of I; (iii) H+ of anionic soaps do not take part in the reaction.

ΙT 102219-02-3, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3Hxanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride (binding of, by alkylarylsulfonic acids)

102219-02-3 CAPLUS RN

CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

x HCl

L4ANSWER 57 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:66438 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:66438 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:11785h

TITLE: Xanthene derivatives

INVENTOR(S): Unoda, Takeshi; Murakami, Nobuo PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Daiei Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.

SOURCE: 2 pp. DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION: DAMENIE NO

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
AB	JP 39020088		19640916		19620521
AD	out in the presen	nunalic a	annyariae	with phenols was advanta or its salt as a conder	ageously carried
	Thus a fundament	te or bac	, nabua,	of its sait as a conder	nsing agent.
	Thus, a fused mix	ture of 2	220 g. res	orcinol, 150 g. phthali	c anhydride, and
	1.85 g. H3BO3 was	stirred	at 160-70	° and the temperature ra	aised slowly to
	200° to give 95%	fluoresce	ein; Ac de	rivative m. 199.7-200.2	•
	Similarly, rhodam prepared in 85, 8	ine B, rh	nodamine 6	G base, and dichloroflue	orescein were
IT	3373-01-1 Benzoi	c acid o	- [6- (o+b;	lamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2	· •
	dimothul 2H wanth	- aciu, c	o to-termy	ramino) -3- (etnylimino) -2	2, /-
	dimethyl-3H-xanth		-, etnyl e	ster	
	(preparation o	f)			
ВИ	3373-01-1 CAPTIIS				

3373-01-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 58 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:477057 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 61:77057
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 61:13453e-f

TITLE: Effects of structure on acid-base equilibria of

triphenylmethane dyes

AUTHOR(S): Ginzburg, O. F.; Zavlin, P. M.; Kvyat, E. I. SOURCE: Tr. Konf. po Probl. Primeneniya Korrelyatsion.

Uravnenii v Organ. Khim., Tartusk. Gos. Univ., Tartu

(1962), 1, 230-2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The validity of the Hammett equation was examined and confirmed for the equilibrium between cations and carbinols of triphenylmethane dyes. It is suggested that factors determining the reaction constant, ρ , are the number of conjugated double bonds separating the central C atom from the amino groups and the basicity of the latter; ρ increases as the length of the conjugated system between N atoms decreases and as the basicity of the N atoms decreases.

RN 101523-74-4 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-[(2-carboxyethyl)amino]-3-[(2-carboxyethyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$$HO_2C$$
 $HO_2C-CH_2-CH_2-N$
 $NH-CH_2-CH_2-CO_2H$

L4 ANSWER 59 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:477056 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 61:77056
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 61:13453d-e

TITLE: Rhodamine dyes and related compounds. XI. Aryl- and

alkylrhodamines containing carboxyl groups

AUTHOR(S): Ioffe, I. S.; Selezneva, N. A.

SOURCE: Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii (1964), 34(6), 2041-4

CODEN: ZOKHA4; ISSN: 0044-460X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. ibid. 34, 2039-41(1964); cf. CA 61, 10200a. Heating aminobenzoic acids with 3,6-dichlorofluoran in the presence of ZnCl2 for 6 hrs. at $240\text{-}50^\circ$ gave after an aqueous treatment: N,N'-bis(o-carboxyphenyl)rhodamine-HCl; m-isomer-HCl; and p-isomer-HCl. Similar reaction with HCl salts of glycine, α -alanine or β -alanine gave: N,N'-bis(carboxymethyl)rhodamine-HCl; N,N'-bis(α -carboxyethyl)rhodamine-HCl; and N,N'-bis(β -carboxyethyl)rho-damine-HCl. The latter group showed yellow-green fluorescence, lacking in the aryl derivs. Spectra of the products are shown. No other phys. consts. were reported.

IT 101523-74-4, Benzoic acid, o-[6-[(2-carboxyethyl)amino]-3-[(2-carboxyethyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride 106684-36-0, Anthranilic acid, N,N'-[9-(o-carboxyphenyl)-3H-xanthen-6-yl-3-ylidene]di-, hydrochloride 106801-97-2, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(m-carboxyanilino)-3-[(m-carboxyphenyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride 106801-98-3, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(p-carboxyanilino)-3-[(p-carboxyphenyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride (preparation of)

RN 101523-74-4 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-[(2-carboxyethyl)amino]-3-[(2-carboxyethyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

●x HCl

RN 106684-36-0 CAPLUS

CN Anthranilic acid, N,N'-[9-(o-carboxyphenyl)-3H-xanthen-6-yl-3-ylidene]di-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

HCl

RN 106801-97-2 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(m-carboxyanilino)-3-[(m-carboxyphenyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

● HCl

RN 106801-98-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(p-carboxyanilino)-3-[(p-carboxyphenyl)imino]-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

● HCl

L4 ANSWER 60 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:466756 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:66756
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:12314a-c

TITLE: Aggregation of dyes in weakly polar solvents

AUTHOR(S):

Arvan, Kh. L.; Zaitseva, N. E.

SOURCE:

Fiz. Probl. Spektroskopii, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Materialy

13-go [Trinadtsatogo] Soveshch., Leningrad, 1960

(1962), 1, 331-3

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

The effect was investigated of variation of concentration, solvent composition, temperature,

and some other conditions on absorption spectra of some salt-like organic dyes. Absorption spectra of Rhodamine 6G in solution in a mixture of dioxane (95%) and MeOH change on increasing concentration: the short wavelength maximum increases at the expense of the long wavelength maximum. The intersection at 1 point of a series of curves belonging to solns. of different concns. in the same composition of solvent shows that there is an equilibrium in solution

monomeric and dimeric particles of the dye. The amount of the aggregated dye decreases with increasing temperature and addition of small amts. of

Aggregation increases at constant dye concentration when the fraction of dye that

does not dissolve in the solvent increases, so that dimer formation is an intermediate stage in the formation of colloids. Analogous results were obtained with solns. of pinacyanol iodide, pyronine, and other dyes.

106627-60-5, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-IT dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, dimer, dihydrochloride (spectrum of)

106627-60-5 CAPLUS RN

Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-CN yl]-, ethyl ester, dimer, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 106627-59-2

CMF (C28 H30 N2 O3)2

CCI **PMS**

> CM 2

CRN 3373-01-1 CMF C28 H30 N2 O3

ANSWER 61 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1963:466751 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

59:66751

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:12313a-c

TITLE:

Visible and ultraviolet absorption spectra of

Rhodamine B in aqueous solution

AUTHOR(S):

Imai, Hiromu; Kasagi, Akio Kansai Univ., Osaka

CORPORATE SOURCE: SOURCE:

Nippon Kagaku Zasshi (1962), 83(11), 1208-11

CODEN: NPKZAZ; ISSN: 0369-5387

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal Unavailable

LANGUAGE:

Ultraviolet and visible spectra of Rhodamine B (I) at various pH were

recorded. In the visible region, absorptions at 556 and 520 mm, corresponding to I.H+ and (I+-)2 or (I.HCl)2, decrease with increasing acid concentration and a new absorption at 494 mm, corresponding to I.H22+, arises in > 1.5N acid. I.H+ spp. are maximum at pH 3-6, and (I+-)2 or (I.HCl)2 at pH 6. With base added, I+formed from I.H+ is highest at 0.1N, whereas (I+-)2 increases with increasing base concentration. In the ultraviolet region, absorptions appear at 228, 257, .apprx.285, and .apprx.355 mm, in addition to that at 257 mm corresponding to I.H33+. Absorption at 228 mm appears at every acid concentration, that at 257 mm at low acid concentration,

and those at 285 and 355 m μ in >1.5N acid. The absorption intensity of the 228-m μ band increases sharply with acid concentration; that of the 355-m μ band increases gradually. Absorptions at 230, 258, and 354 m μ are independent of pH. The intensity of the 258-m μ band increases above pH 4 but that at 354 m μ is almost constant above pH 4. The effect of base concentration is in the same direction as with the acid. Absorption at .apprx.230 m μ shifts to longer wavelength by .apprx.5 m μ in basic solution; that at 354 m μ does not shift. Spectra of several xanthene pigments and aromatic amines were measured and assignment of the bands attempted. Absorption at .apprx.258 m μ is attributed to the tertiary amino group and that at 354 m μ , to the xanthene nucleus. I.H22+ absorbs at 280 and at 494 m μ .

IT 98655-71-1, Benzoic acid, o-(6-amino-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl)-, hydrochloride

(spectrum of)

RN 98655-71-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, o-(6-amino-3-imino-3H-xanthen-9-yl)-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

•x HCl

L4 ANSWER 62 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:451410 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:51410
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:9315d-q

TITLE: Fluorimetric determination of rhenium in ores with

Rhodamine 62h

AUTHOR(S): Ivankova, A. I.; Shcherbov, D. P.

SOURCE:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya (1963), 29(7), 787-9

CODEN: ZVDLAU; ISSN: 0321-4265

DOCUMENT TYPE: LANGUAGE:

Journal Unavailable

The absorption, excitation, and luminescence spectra of the complex of Re with Rhodamine 6Zh (I) were studied. The maximum of absorption and excitation are found at 530-5 m μ , and the maximum of irradiation at 555-60 mµ. The greatest luminescence intensity is observed at 0.5-1.5N H2SO4; in this interval the fluorescence brightness changes only slightly with a variation of the concentration of acid. Under these conditions, 30 γ Re in 25 ml. of the aqueous phase are determined from calibration curves. The luminescence of Hg is 0.01 that of Re. CrO4--, MnO4-, and WO4-- pass to a certain degree into the extract, but without fluorescence, and they weaken the fluorescence of Re; up to 100 γ Hg, CrO4-- and MnO4- and 150-200 γ WO4-- are permissible. The remaining elements up to 1 mg. do not show any effect. Sb and U (5-10 mg.) increase the fluorescence of 5 γ Re by 30-40%; \leq 25-30 mg. Mo does not interfere; the halides form with some elements (Ga, Fe, In, Au, Tl, etc.) complexes which, like Re, react with I. Mix the ore with 3 g. MgO and 0.1 g. KMnO4 in a porcelain crucible, place the crucible in a cold furnace, heat to 650-700°, and keep at that temperature for 2 hr.; leach with H2O, boil 5-10 min., filter into a 100-ml. volumetric flask containing 10 ml. 10N H2SO4, fill to the mark, and mix; transfer 25 ml. to a separatory funnel, add 1 ml. 0.1% I, mix, add 6 ml. C6H6, and extract 30 sec.; decant into a dry test tube, measure on a fluorimeter, and compare with standards carried through the whole analysis starting from caking. For Re = 0.0002-0.005, 0.0005 0.001, 0.001-0.020, 0.002-0.060, and 0.005-0.120%, weigh 2.0, 1.0, 0.5, 0.2, and 0.1 of ore, resp. 15 references.

IT 3373-01-1, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester

(in Re determination)

RN3373-01-1 CAPLUS

Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-CN yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

ANSWER 63 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:451409 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:51409 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:9315c-d

TITLE:

Estimation of small amounts of gallium AUTHOR(S):

Klein, Petr; Skrivanek, Vaclav

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Ore Res., Prague

SOURCE: Chemicky Prumysl (1963), 13(5), 250-1

CODEN: CHPUA4; ISSN: 0009-2789

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal LANGUAGE: Unavailable AB Jankovsky's method (CA 53, 12942g) for the determination of Ga in ores was adapted

for ores containing Sb, Sn, Cu, and Pb. Decompose 1 g. of powdered sample with $10\,$

cc. aqua regia, add 2 cc. 1:1 H2SO4, evaporate to SO3 fumes, dilute with H2O, and evaporate again. Dissolve the residue in 1:1 HCl and filter. To the filtrate add 5 cc. 1: 1 H2SO4 and dilute to 200 cc. with H2O. Boil and ipitate

with H2S. After 10 min. dilute to a double volume with H2O, and continue the precipitation with H2S to complete coagulation. Filter, evaporate the filtrate to SO3

fumes, dissolve in 1:1 HCl, and dilute with the acid in a volumetric flask. Transfer a 5-cc. aliquot into a separatory funnel, add 0.5 cc. HCl and 0.5 cc. 15% TiCl2, and shake for 5 min. Then add 2 cc. 2% malachite green in HCl, 5 cc. C6H6, and shake for 2 min. Determine Ga photometrically in the organic

phase.

RN 3373-01-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L4 ANSWER 64 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1963:437313 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

59:37313 CAPLU

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:

59:6752b-c

TITLE:

AUTHOR(S):

SOURCE:

Food additives and mutagenic action. VII. The

mutagenic action of xanthene dyes on Escherichia coli

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Lueck, H.; Wallnoefer, P.; Bach, Helmgard Deut. Forschungsanstalt Lebensmittelchemie, Munich,

Germany

Pathologia et Microbiologia (1963), 26, 206-24

CODEN: PAMIAD; ISSN: 0031-2959

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

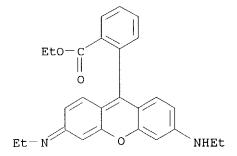
LANGUAGE: German

AB cf. CA 54, 16681b. Strains of E. coil that responded to known mutagenic agents were used to test the back mutation of amino acid auxotrophic and streptomycinstrains. Of 10 xanthene derivs., erythrosine (I), eosin, eosin BNX, and xanthene had a significant mutagenic action on several amino acid auxotrophic strains. One% I and 0.5% rhodamine increased the mutation rate of streptomycin-dependent E. coli.

102219-02-3, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride (mutagenic effect of, on Escherichia coli)

RN 102219-02-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●x HCl

L4 ANSWER 65 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:440555 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 57:40555
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 57:8087a-b

TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance (E.P.R.) spectra of

organic dyes

AUTHOR(S): Kholmogorov, V. E.; Glebovskii, D. N. SOURCE: Optika i Spektroskopiya (1962), 12, 728-32

CODEN: OPSPAM; ISSN: 0030-4034

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The E.P.R. spectra (obtained in air at 20°; under 10-4 mm. pressure at 20° and at 75-100°) of phthalocyanine, Fe+++, Co++, Cu++, Ni++, 2Na+, 2K+, Ag++, Be++, Mg++, Zn++, Cd++, Al+++, Sn++, Pt++, and Ce+++ phthalocyanines, methyl violet, crystal violet, Rhodamine B, Rhodamine G, malachite green, fuchsin, aurin (rosolic acid), auramine, and of 13 cyanine dyes showed that a narrow band (g = 2.003) characteristic of these dyes could not be related to the structure of the dye mol., but is related to the presence of an unshared pair of electrons in the admixt.

IT 102219-01-2, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(diethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-

xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride

(magnetic resonance absorption of)

RN 102219-01-2 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(diethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

HCl

ANSWER 66 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN T.4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:423664 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 57:23664 57:4802b-g

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:

TITLE: Solvent-soluble salts of cationic dyes

INVENTOR(S): · Haddock, Norman Hulton; MacDonald, Eric; Mirza, Rafat;

Plant, Donald A.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

SOURCE:

10 pp. DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE _____ ____ GB 882837 19611122 GB 19590610 AB Solvent dyes useful in high speed rotogravure printing, and in the

coloration of soaps, waxes, polishes, candles, varnishes, lacquers, plastic materials, petroleum fuels, wood stains, and carbon papers, are salts of cationic dyes with carboxylic acids of the formula RxC6H5-xOCH2CO2H, where R is an alkyl group and x is 1 or 2. Thus, (2,4-di-tert-amylphenoxy) acetic acid (I) 29, dissolved in a solution of Waxoline Yellow O (C.I. 41000B) (II) 26.7 in C6H6 200 parts with stirring at 20-40°, the solution filtered, evaporated to dryness, and the solid residue ground, gave a yellow powder, soluble in acetone, PhMe, EtOH, and kerosine. Similarly, (dye, acid, color given): Rhodamine B Base (C.I. 45170B), I, red; Waxoline Victoria Blue B (C.I. 44045B), I, blue; Waxoline Nigrosine N (C.I. 50415B), (p-nonylphenoxy)acetic acid (III), black; Waxoline Induline 2B (C.I. 50400), III, black; a mixture of Cu bis- and tris(diethylaminomethyl)phthalocyanine, I, blue. A hot solution of I 14 in H2O 350 parts with sufficient NH4OH to dissolve the acid was added rapidly to a hot solution of Rhodamine 6GB (C.I. 45160) 16 in H2O 500 parts with stirring, NaCl 40 parts added, the aqueous liquor decanted, and the tarry product, which solidified on cooling, was powdered and dried at 45° to give a red powder. Finely powdered Victoria Pure Blue BON (C.I. 44045) 3.88 parts added with stirring during 1 hr. to H2O 100 and AcOH 0.2 part at 7580°, the solution cooled to 50°, C6H6 90 parts added, the mixture heated to $75-80^\circ$ with stirring, a solution of NaOH 0.65 in H2O 5 parts added, stirring continued 2.5 hrs., the C6H6 layer separated, washed twice with cold H2O 100 and mixed with a solution of I 2.25 in C6H6 10 parts, and the C6H6 solution evaporated to dryness gave a blue powder. To a solution

chrysoidine (C.I. 11270) 4.97 in H2O 100 parts, was added at 20° a suspension of the NH4 salt of I (IV) (obtained by warming I 5.84, H2O 150,

of

IT

and 2N NH4OH 10 parts until a solution was obtained, and cooling to 20°) the mixture stirred at 20° for 3 hrs., filtered, washed, and dried to give an orange-red powder. To a stirred suspension of chrysoidine 2.59, H2O 400, and N HCl 5 parts, prepared at 60° and cooled to 20°, was added a suspension of I 1.46, H2O 60, and 2N NH4OH 2.5 parts at 20°, the mixture stirred 16 hrs., and a red powder obtained. Similarly, (dye, acid, and color given): II, IV, yellow; Safranine TN (C.I. 50240), IV, red-brown; Waxoline Orange A (C.I. 46005B), IV, orange; Lithofor Brown A (C.I. 11285), IV, red-brown; 1-methyl-amino-4- β -pyridinioethylaminoanthraquinone chloride, IV, violet, m. 106°, decompose 130°.

99061-51-5, Acetic acid, (2,4-di-tert-pentylphenoxy)-, compound with o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]benzoic acid Et ester

(preparation of)

RN 99061-51-5 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-2,7-dimethyl-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, compd. with (2,4-di-tert-pentylphenoxy)acetic acid (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 13402-96-5 CMF C18 H28 O3

CM 2

CRN 3373-01-1 CMF C28 H30 N2 O3

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:81060

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:15853g-i,15854a-b

TITLE: Fluorochrome adsorption studies on decomposing plant

residues. II. Adsorption studies

AUTHOR(S): Pauli, F. W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Agr. Res. Inst., Potchefstroom, Transvaal

SOURCE: Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Landbouwetenskap (1961),

4. 281-92

CODEN: SAJAA7; ISSN: 0585-8860

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal LANGUAGE: English

cf. CA 56, 1848a, 8837b. Rate of adsorption, rate of desorption, and fluorescence microscopic tests were carried out on humic acids, lignins, finely ground corn cobs, and blue gum (Eucalyptus regnans), the latter 2 at various stages of decomposition Only three fluorochromes, Blankophor R Extra selected from 10 acid (anodic) fluorochromes and acriflavine and Rhodamine GD Extra selected from 16 basic (cathodic) fluorochromes were found to be suitable for the studies requiring the dyestuff to be water soluble and the fluorescence in solution to be pH-independent. For the adsorption studies, 100 mg. of sample were treated with 50 ml. of solns. of the fluorochromes at concns. of about 10-5 to 10-6, except for humic acids of high adsorption capacity in which case the amount of sample was reduced to 20 mg. The dye bath was adjusted to a pH of 2.8-3.0 to obtain clear supernatant fluid after centrifugation. Strongly decomposed maize cob covered with humic compds. attract dye mols. very rapidly and in much larger quantities than do undecompd. particles. The relatively greater adsorption capacity of the humic acid fraction compared to that of the nonhumic fraction was demonstrated by separation of these fractions from partly decomposed samples. Lignins, brown colloidal powders insol. in alkaline solution,

lack hydrophilic groups and show a small slow uptake of the fluorochromes in contrast to the behavior of colloidal humic acids. The dye can be removed almost completely by washing when adsorbed on decomposed maize cob particles with H2O or 50% dimethylformamide but only to a small extent from the partly decomposed particles. No dye is removed from lignin with distilled H2O unless the surface tension is reduced by the addition of a solvent, such as alc. or acetone. The microscopic studies illustrated by 2 color plates indicate a sharp and abrupt change from the original and unattacked parent material to the amorphous substances with new properties. The biosynthesized and resynthesized humic compds. are characterized by the exhibition of strong attractive forces and represent a remarkable adsorption complex in the soil.

IT 102219-02-3, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride

(adsorption by organic matter)

RN 102219-02-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, o-[6-(ethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, ethyl ester, hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

HCl

ANSWER 68 OF 68 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN L4

1962:4324 CAPLUS ACCESSION NUMBER:

56:4324 DOCUMENT NUMBER:

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO .: 56:830a-d

Dye clearance and eccrine sweat secretion in human TITLE:

Hurley, Harry J.; Witkowski, Joseph AUTHOR(S):

Hahnemann Med. Coll., Philadelphia, PA CORPORATE SOURCE:

SOURCE: Journal of Investigative Dermatology (1961), 36,

CODEN: JIDEAE; ISSN: 0022-202X

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal Unavailable LANGUAGE:

A total of 44 dyes of low toxicity were given locally or by parenteral AΒ injection to 57 adult male subjects. The H2O-soluble dyes, notably the quinoneimine group, appeared in the secretion of the sweat glands. No chemical configuration was common to all the excretable dyes. Methylene blue and fluorescein proved to be the most valuable for the study of sweat gland physiology. A lower concentration of dye was found in the sweat when the rate of sweating was increased. Injection of cholinergic drugs into the test area induced readily visible excretion of methylene blue by the eccrine sweat glands; this dye was not excreted by the apocrine glands. 1:1000 solution of physostigmine was especially effective, and the dye always appeared in the oxidized form. No significant effect upon the excretion of the dye resulted from changes in the tissue concentration of electrolytes or in the pH of the dye solution Exptl. induced anhydrosis or miliaria inhibited excretion of sweat stained with methylene blue. Fluorescent dyes did not appear in the sweat until there was a visible collection of the dye at the site of cholinergic stimulation; apparently sweat is derived from extracellular fluids, not directly from the blood

102219-01-2, Benzoic acid, o-[6-(diethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-ITxanthen-9-yl]-, hydrochloride

(sweat gland secretion of)

102219-01-2 CAPLUS

RN

Benzoic acid, o-[6-(diethylamino)-3-(ethylimino)-3H-xanthen-9-yl]-, CN hydrochloride (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

●x HCl

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:11:30 ON 02 SEP 2004)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:11:45 ON 02 SEP 2004

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L2 , 3 S L1

L3 94 S L1 FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:12:44 ON 02 SEP 2004 L4 68 S L3

=> d 11

L1 HAS NO ANSWERS

L1 STR

$$G_{1}$$

G1 C,O,S,N

G2 S, [@1]

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.



PALM INTRANET

Day: Thursday Date: 9/2/2004 Time: 13:31:33

Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = BANNING First Name = JEFFERY

Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name 50
10854581	Not Issued	020	05/25/2004	COLORANT COMPOSITIONS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
10691255	Not Issued	020	10/22/2003	PROCESS FOR PREPARING TETRA-AMIDE COMPOUNDS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
10607382	Not Issued	030	06/26/2003	COLORANT COMPOÙNDS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
10607373	Not Issued	030	06/26/2003	COLORANT COMPOUNDS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
10606705	Not Issued	094	06/26/2003	PHASE CHANGE INKS CONTAINING COLORANT COMPOUNDS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
10606631	Not Issued	094	06/26/2003	PHASE CHANGE INKS CONTAINING COLORANT COMPOUNDS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
10606099	Not Issued	094	06/25/2003	PHASE CHANGE INKS CONTAINING BRANCHED TRIAMIDES	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
10422897	6790267	150	04/24/2003	COLORANT COMPOSITIONS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
10422895	Not Issued	030	04/24/2003	COLORANT COMPOSITIONS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
10422755	Not Issued	041	04/24/2003	COLORANT PRECURSOR COMPOSITIONS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
10422742	6764541	150	04/24/2003	COLORANT COMPOSITIONS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
10369981	Not Issued	030	02/20/2003	PHASE CHANGE INKS WITH ISOCYANATE-DERIVED ANTIOXIDANTS AND UV STABILIZERS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
10260379	Not Issued	041	09/27/2002	METHODS FOR MAKING COLORANT COMPOUNDS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.

Ohe

Ohe

10260376	Not Issued	094	09/27/2002	PHASE CHANGE INKS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
10260146	Not Issued	041	09/27/2002	COLORANT COMPOUNDS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
09939003	6437155	150	08/24/2001	ANTHRAQUINONE COLORANTS FOR INKS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
<u>09699468</u>	Not Issued	161	10/31/2000	URETHANE ISOCYANATE-DERIVED RESINS FOR USE IN A PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
09512896	6447591	150	02/25/2000	ANTHRAQUINONE COLORANTS FOR INKS	BANNING, JEFFERY H.
09416208	6350305	150	10/08/1999	SELECTED POLYMERIC FURANONE MAGENTA COLORANTS	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
09354237	6174937	150	07/16/1999	COMPOSITION OF MATTER, A PHASE CHANGE INK, AND A METHOD OF REDUCING A COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION OF A PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
09250128	6322624	150	02/12/1999	PHASE CHANGE INK CARRIER COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING POLYANHYDRIDE/AMINE ADDUCTS	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>09240049</u>	6048925	150	01/29/1999	URETHANE ISOCYANATE-DERIVED RESINS FOR USE IN A PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>09235899</u>	6039794	150	01/22/1999	ANTHRAQUINONE COLORANTS FOR PHASE CHANGE INKS	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>09188010</u>	Not Issued	161	11/06/1998	SELECTED POLYMERIC FURANONE MAGENTA COLORANTS	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
09023851	6028138	150	02/13/1998	PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION USING URETHANE ISOCYANATE-DERIVED RESINS, A POLYETHYLENE WAX AND TOUGHENING AGENT	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>09023816</u>	6015847	150	02/13/1998	MAGENTA PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION CONTAINING ORGANIC SULFONIC ACID	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>09023366</u>	6018005	150	02/13/1998	PHASE CHANGE INK	BANNING,

				FORMULATION USING URETHANE ISOCYANATE-DERIVED RESINS AND A POLYETHYLENE WAX	JEFFERY Ĥ.
09021599	6180692	150	02/10/1998	PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION WITH ORGANOLEPTIC MASKANT ADDITIVE	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
09013410	<u>5994453</u>	150	01/26/1998	PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION CONTAINING A COMBINATION OF A URETHANE RESIN, A MIXED URETHANE/UREA RESIN, A MONO-AMIDE AND A POLYETHYLENE WAX	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
08907805	5919839	150	08/08/1997	PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION USING AN ISOCYANATE-DERIVED WAX AND A CLEAR INK CARRIER BASE	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
08678386	5783658	150	06/28/1996	PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION USING A URETHANE ISOCYANATE-DERIVED RESIN AND A URETHANE ISOCYANATE-DERIVED WAX	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>08672816</u>	5782966	150	06/28/1996	ISOCYANATE-DERIVED MATERIALS FOR USE IN PHASE CHANGE INK JET INKS	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
08672815	5830942	150	06/28/1996	PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION USING A URETHANE AND URETHANE/UREA ISOCYANATE-DERIVED RESINS	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>08672617</u>	5780528	150	06/28/1996	ISOCYANATE-DERIVED COLORED RESINS FOR USE IN PHASE CHANGE INK JET INKS	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
08672609	5750604	150	06/28/1996	PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION USING A URETHANE ISOCYANATE-DERIVED RESIN	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>08671998</u>	5827918	150	06/28/1996	PHASE CHANGE INK FORMULATION USING UREA AND URETHANE ISOCYANATE-DERIVED RESINS	BANNING , JEFFERY H.

08659089	<u>5756561</u>	150	06/04/1996	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION CONTAINING A GRAFT-POLYMERIZED DYE	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
08650597	5661197	150	05/20/1996	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION CONTAINING A POLYMER-ENCAPSULATED COLORANT DERIVED FROM MONOMER CONTAINING DISSOLVED COLORANT	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
08650596	5852073	150	05/20/1996	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION CONTAINING A POLYMER-ENCAPSULATED COLORANT OBTAINED BY POLYMERIZING MONOMER IN THE PRESENCE OF SOLID COLORANT PARTICLES	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
08650593	5900445	150	05/20/1996	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION CONTAINING A POLYMER DYE OBTAINED FROM ETHYLENIC MONOMERS	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
08650592	5852072	150	05/20/1996	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION CONTAINING A WATERBORNE POLYURETHANE UREA	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
08547068	Not Issued	163	10/23/1995	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION AND MARKING INSTRUMENT CONTAINING SAME	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
08543966	5700851	150	10/17/1995	INK-JET INK COMPOSITION CONTAINING A COLORED POLYURETHANE DISPERSION	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
08518671	5637638	150	08/24/1995	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION CONTAINING A WATERBORNE POLYURETHANE-UREA DERIVED FROM AN AROMATIC AMINE DYE MONOMER AND MARKING INSTRUMENT CONTAINING SAME	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>08464049</u>	Not Issued	163	06/05/1995	WATERBORNE POLYMER DYE	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>08361109</u>	Not Issued	166	12/21/1994	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION AND MARKING INSTRUMENT CONTAINING SAME	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
<u>08360415</u>	Not Issued	166	12/21/1994	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION AND MARKING INSTRUMENT CONTAINING SAME	BANNING , JEFFERY H.
08359876	Not Issued	166			BANNING , JEFFERY H.

				CONTAINING SAME	
08359568	Not Issued	166	12/20/1994	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION AND MARKING INSTRUMENTS CONTAINING SAME	31
08357601	Not Issued	166	12/16/1994	ERASABLE INK COMPOSITION AND MARKING INSTRUMENT CONTAINING SAME	BANNING , JEFFERY H.

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